

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

The Monitor's view

Warning signals for Canada

Signs of deep-seated trouble in Canada are multiplying with the abrupt resignation of Defense Minister James Richardson, the latest in a parade of defections from Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's Cabinet. The Richardson departure was a protest against the government's commitment to bilingualism for English- and French-speaking Canadians. It was followed by a national walkout by an estimated one million Canadian workers protesting Trudeau's price and income control policies.

These two issues — dual languages and economic policy — are the Prime Minister's chief concerns as his Liberal Party faces key by-elections in Ottawa and Newfoundland, while Trudeau himself is scheduled to leave for a state visit to Japan.

Mr. Richardson was a Cabinet minister from Manitoba, a prairie province in an area where the ruling Liberals are weak. And west of Ontario, many Canadians of British stock not only take a dim view of bilingualism, but also dispute the federal government's plans for economic development, which they regard as interfering too much with the provincial governments and their control of rich natural resources.

The situation is serious, and the ability of Mr. Trudeau to survive much longer is increasingly in question. Canada could face once again the threat of a national split, with Quebec in the east possibly going separatist on the lan-

guage issue while economic squalls are rising in the west.

The current flare-up stems from proposals to make language rights part of the Canadian Constitution. But the 10 provinces have not been able to agree on a formula for amending the Constitution on the language issue. A hint of the trouble that could ensue was the airline pilots' strike last summer, which forced the government to abandon plans for bilingualism in Montreal airport control towers.

Opposition leader Joseph Clark hopes to return to power the Conservative Party he now heads. The Conservatives are primarily an English-speaking party, which worries French-Canadians. Mr. Clark is a westerner from Alberta, an oil state where the Trudeau oil policy is disliked and little French is spoken, although he himself has learned the language. The Conservatives currently are ahead in popularity polls. Only a month ago, the Prime Minister reshuffled his Cabinet in a bid to regain support but he now faces further personnel replacements.

Opinion differences between Ottawa and the provinces to the west are nothing new, however. And Mr. Trudeau has stayed atop the often-swaying Canadian pyramid for 8 years through 3 elections, so he may be able to weather this storm as well. But political danger signals clearly are flying and Pierre Trudeau or his possible successor will need to give Canada's two pressing problems another all-out effort.



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Next for U.S. foreign policy

Mum's the word, but pound is top priority

By Joseph C. Harsch

American foreign policy has come through the presidential election campaign with a few scratches and bruises but substantially undamaged and hence free to cope with whatever lies ahead as matters which man wins.

First order of business will have to be Britain's financial crisis which is viewed in Washington as being too serious to talk about — lest the wrong word make matters worse. The subject was never mentioned during the campaign, but it lies heavy in the thoughts of the multitude of Britain's friends and well-wishers in America.

Were it possible for Washington to wave a magic wand and restore the pound to soundness, it joyfully would be waved. The awesome problem for Washington thinkers and planners is that the dollar has been used so often since World War II to help the pound — without constructive results. The record would not seem to indicate that putting more dollars under the pound would do more than string out the crisis.

Also, Washington advice is not likely to be helpful to anyone in London. Hence there is to be no independent American position on the subject.

Washington will act solely in and through the International Monetary Fund. This will protect Washington from the charge of interfering, or not interfering, in Britain's internal affairs. If there is to be advice to London, and terms for granting further credits, the advice will come from the fund and the terms will be set by the fund.

Democrats and Republicans alike hope for an end to the crisis of the pound. They are alike, in feeling the jolt every time the pound drops. Most people in high places in Washington remember the days of the high partnership of Britain and America during World War II. Most remember the close association of the two as they faced together the exciting problems of rebuilding the world.

The habit of Anglo-American partnership is still present. It operates right now in respect to southern Africa where British policy is leading — at least in the public eye — and American policy is operating in support of British initiative.

Yet the crisis of the pound continues to narrow the area of effective partnership. An anxiety in Washington today is over the extent of British help which would be available in the event of a crisis in Europe over Yugoslavia.

The weakness of the pound long since pulled British military forces out of the Far East (except for a token in Hong Kong). The Persian Gulf has been handed over to U.S. and local naval forces. For the first time since the Napoleonic wars there is no longer a single British warship stationed in the Mediterranean.

*Please turn to Page 15

Ford-Carter: dash for White House

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Tomorrow's U.S. election is shaping up this way according to Monitor soundings.

Mr. Carter has put together much of the old Franklin D. Roosevelt coalition, which was largely made up of the less privileged in U.S. society, but that it is not as powerful today as it used to be because so many of those who were poor have moved upward into the middle-income brackets. Pollster Lou Harris has confirmed these findings.

Further, many less-than-affluent Roman Catholics, who were part of the old F.D.R. coalition, have indicated they will vote for Mr. Ford this time because they are suspicious of a "born-again" Baptist and of his religious zeal.

Some Catholics, too, see Mr. Carter as basically being opposed to their views on abortion — while viewing Mr. Ford's position as being more sympathetic to their views.

The old, underprivileged South, also part of Roosevelt's powerful voting bloc, has risen dramatically in economic and social status since the 1930s — to the place where a Republican conservative, such as Elsenhower and Nixon, could draw away a lot of support from a Democratic liberal opponent.

But Mr. Carter has been able to bring most of the much more affluent South behind him today because of his religion — where his fundamentalism draws behind him Southerners of kindred religious interests from all walks of life.

That same Carter religious kinship also reaches into the North, attracting well-to-do as well as those who are not.

As well-to-do who are convinced that Mr. Carter would raise the tone of morality in the White House, and also, be a better and stronger leader because of his reliance on God.

Also, many Southerners who would otherwise vote for Mr. Ford are casting their ballots for Mr. Carter more because they think it is time a representative from the Deep South is elected to the presidency.

But — with all the above areas — Monitor soundings all across the United States indicate that the most effective element in the Carter campaign arises from the fact that it is the perception of Jimmy Carter the peanut farmer — with open collar, blue jeans, and sometimes barefoot, who is drawing to his side so many of those who in depression days were called the "have-nots."

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World's newest nation — ostracized

By David Anable
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

United Nations, New York
In its first few days of "freedom," the Transkei has become the world's most ostracized territory.

No nation has recognized the new black African state, the first of nine black homelands (Bantustans) to be given independence by South Africa.

No nation other than South Africa itself sent its diplomats to attend the Oct. 26 independence celebrations. An Uruguayan general appears to have been the only exception to the boycott.

No nation backed South Africa here when 124 countries voted in the General Assembly for a resolution condemning Bantustans, declaring the "independence" of the Transkei invalid, and calling on all countries to refrain from diplomatic relations with the new state.

*Please turn to Page 15

Bottle of no return Russia's 'Pepsi generation' swallows capitalist cola

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow, U.S.S.R.
On bookshelves and in cabinets across the Soviet Union, between painted dolls and carved candle holders, stand millions and millions of unusual souvenirs — Pepsi-Cola bottles, their red, white, and blue labels printed in Russian.

More than 20 million of the bottles are scattered in cities and on farms. They are tributes both to the U.S.-Soviet thaw in the early 1970s and to the Soviet love of new consumer goods with a foreign ring to them.

But Andrei Gerasimov has mixed feelings about it all — he would really like the 20 million bottles back.

Mr. Gerasimov is the director of the only Pepsi plant (and the only U.S. soft drink plant) in the Soviet Union. It opened here on the eastern shore of the Black Sea in mid-1974.

*Please turn to Page 15

W. Germans flock to support Ulster peace movement

By David Mutch
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bonn
Mrs. Betty Williams, a leader of the Northern Ireland Women's Peace Movement, says she is "overpowered by the spontaneous support the German people have given us."

She has just spent a week traveling through West Germany.

Mrs. Williams told this newspaper in a telephone interview: "We have received letters from all over the world, but especially a large number from the Germans. It is the suffering they have gone through during wars that enables them both to understand what it is like to be at war and also to help our peace cause."

*Please turn to Page 15

Winnie-the-Pooh: Now we are fifty

It is a bit of a shock to discover that Winnie-the-Pooh has been getting into the honey jar for half a century. Only half a century, that is. Surely there was never a world without a Pooh. Author A. A. Milne did not invent Christopher Robin's walking, talking, eating teddy bear; he simply found the friend that exists in the imagination of every child, not to mention the wiser adults.

But this week Pooh can say, "Now we are fifty," the way Milne said, "Now we are six," in the title of a later book. It didn't mean that "this is us being six all the time, but that it is

about as far as we've got at present." Nor is Pooh now being fifty all the time, any more than his readers are forever fixed in their numerical ages.

It takes a certain bedeviled maturity to appreciate fully the hopes of Owl, who had Christopher, the only speller in the crowd, write the following signs on Owl's door: "PLEAS RING IF AN RNSER IS REQIRD" and "PLEAZ CNOKE IF AN RNSR IS NOT REQID."

As for Piglet's and Pooh's efforts to trap the Heffalump, their deliciously tilted logic must seem even more delicious to those who know the more slapstick version of the same in Laurel and Hardy.

And everyone knows someone, if not himself, as endearingly singled out about something as Pooh is about food. What's the first thing, he says to himself in the morning? "What's for breakfast?" "I say, what's the first thing Piglet says to himself? 'I say, I wonder what's going to happen exciting today?' To which Pooh nods thoughtfully and replies: 'It's the same thing.'"

"Oh, Bear!" said Christopher Robin to Pooh after the Heffalump adventure. "How I do love you!"

"So do I," said Pooh.
So do we all.

Making a show of Hiroshima

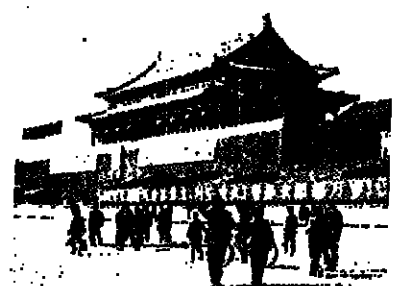
Most Americans must have recoiled, as the Japanese did, when they heard that the World War II atomic bombing of Hiroshima had been reenacted for an air-show crowd in Texas. The Japanese Foreign Minister understated the reaction against those callously making a spectacle sport out of a mass tragedy whose effects linger on in thousands of lives: "They lacked consideration for the feelings of others." We should be thankful that the Japanese will not repeat the mistake of the United States.

President Truman argued that the bombing saved lives by ending the war without an invasion of Japan. But to glorify it in any way is to ignore the world's horror of nuclear warfare as well as common human compassion for the innocent civilian victims.

The United States Embassy in Tokyo expressed regrets for what a spokesman inadequately called "any offense that may have been caused to Japanese sensitivities." May have been indeed! Clearly the Japanese will have to look beyond American words and air shows to the postwar deeds that helped a fallen enemy become a thriving friend — and the U.S. will have to continue proving its side of the warm and increasingly understanding relationship with Japan to which the Hiroshima replay was such a glaring exception.

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Highlights



WITHOUT MAO. What lies ahead for China is considered by two China experts. One discusses what China's foreign policy may be, the other what the Chinese can expect in their own lives. **Page 31.**

THE PALESTINIANS. Who the Palestinians are, their history, and what might be done to solve the problem they pose, is examined by ex-U.S. Ambassador Francis H. Russell, who has served in both the Arab world and in Israel. **Page 16.**

EDUCATION IN BRITAIN. By criticizing universities for failing to provide the country with enough scientists and technicians, Prime Minister Callaghan has stirred up a controversy in Britain. **Page 25.**

NEXT ON THE KISSINGER AGENDA. Apparently Dr. Kissinger is turning his attention to peace-making in Cyprus. He has already outlined five principles for a settlement there. **Page 5.**

THAILAND. Left-wing politicians and students, driven underground by last month's coup, are joining the Communist underground, pledged to use violence against the present government. **Page 10.**

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FOCUS

Yugoslavs: free to read, travel

By Eric Bourne

Ljubljana, Yugoslavia
Scene: A popular midtown coffeehouse in this mixed baroque and modern provincial capital.

Two local customers at the next table are discussing an article in Austria's conservative newspaper Die Presse.

At another table, a woman is reading Corriere della Sera, a newspaper published in Milan.

The newsstand outside stocks Time and Newsweek and the English-language International Herald Tribune, published in Paris.

Forty miles north of here is the mountain lake resort of Bled, visited daily this summer by some 30,000 Americans as well as many West Europeans. The village's news store carried West European newspapers and magazines.

In short, there is a relatively free flow of information into Yugoslavia from the West. But despite guarantees in the year-old Helsinki agreement of a freer flow of information and people between East and West, Yugoslavia remains practically the only European communist country where this happens. (Poland, too, has a few Western newspapers and magazines on sale in public.)

The Yugoslav openness is a product of the country's independence and its escape from the Soviet straitjacket — one of the reasons there was no concern here over President Ford's comments in his second

debate with Jimmy Carter on the state of communist Eastern Europe.

Yugoslavia does not have to worry about the Helsinki provisions on freer movement of people and information, remarks Marion Osolnik, a Yugoslav diplomat who served in Washington and now is his province's minister for international relations.

This is a post newly set up in each Yugoslav republic to give them a voice in foreign policy through permanent consensus-seeking consultation with the federal ministry in Belgrade.

"This is a completely open country," Mr. Osolnik continues. "Our people travel as and where they please. Most foreigners [8 million from the West have entered Slovenia, the republic of which Ljubljana is the capital, this year] can come in without visas."

"Newspapers, magazines? Even if the authorities object to something in a Western publication, they must ask the courts for a confiscation order, and, by that time, it has been sold and read. Such cases are rare anyway."

Yugoslavs are free to travel as well as to read foreign publications. Some 480,000 had received visas to visit Greece, for example, from the Greek Embassy in Belgrade between January and mid-August this year.

Still more went to visa-free Italy. It is almost impossible to count the Italians who

are waved through the border into Slovenia daily, or the Yugoslavs flocking to Trieste. The Italians come to buy Yugoslav beef, which is excellent, and gasoline, which is cheaper than at home. Merchants in the city-port of Italy's north Adriatic, where business is flagging, welcome Yugoslav shoppers.

Yugoslav parents send their children to summer schools in Britain to improve their English. At present Ljubljana's principal newspaper, Delo, has a page of ads daily for Yugoslavs extraordinarily cheap travel packages to almost anywhere in the world.

The Yugoslav dinar is the one convertible currency West European countries will accept.

In addition, Yugoslavs may have foreign exchange accounts in their own banks — either from earnings with foreign employers or remittances sent home by 730,000 grants working temporarily in Western Europe.

In currency flow and freedom of movement Yugoslavs are unique in the communist world.

Belgrade hails Romania's efforts to end the dependent foreign policy, albeit still in Eastern bloc. Yugoslavs applaud Romania's risky geographical position, adjacent to the U.S.S.R.

But diplomats in Belgrade also believe Bucharest could allow its people to travel and open borders, at least with Yugoslavia. "Internal liberalization," says a journalist here, "is one of the big strengths of our independence."

Isle of Man: will the dinghy pull away?

By Francis Renny
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

The 50,000 inhabitants of the Isle of Man, now anchored barely 50 miles from the coast of England, show signs of cutting its moorings and drifting a good deal further away. A consultants' report to the Manx government has proposed the end of a tax-pooling agreement with the United Kingdom which, if accomplished, would leave the island to steer an independent economic course. One of the consultants told a press conference that while the British economy was in such a poor state, the Isle of Man should not be so closely tied to it.

The average rate of income tax in the island is about one-fifth, compared with one-third in the United Kingdom. The island is not, in fact, part of the United Kingdom, although (like the Channel Islands) it is one of the domains of the Queen. It has its own two-chamber Parliament, known as Tynwald, which has not varied the standard tax rate since 1962.

This year, however, allowances for the less

in the comparison with the United Kingdom. The Isle of Man can more than pay its way. As things stand, the island government balances its budget on current account and only borrows what it needs to lend for things like housing. There are distinct Manx banknotes and coins.

Beyond the intriguing prospect of currency shopping in the middle of the Irish Sea, proposals for VAT are of deeper significance. VAT returns from the Isle of Man are entered in the computers of the central British VAT data bank. Although in theory these are confidential and not available to British Income Tax investigators, there are fears that if there might be leaks. This would be unwelcome and damaging to the many banks and financial institutions which have largely moved into the Isle of Man. There are considerable fears of tax avoidance — it is not evasion — affecting customers with British connections.

Manx officials feel that while the island is not sufficiently appreciated in the world as a financial center, and they suspect that this is because it is still too closely linked with the Isle of England and the British Treasury and its men. A complete cutting of fiscal links would encourage confidence among international investors.

The consultants' plans would have to be approved by Tynwald, whose acts still must receive the Royal Assent, i.e., British approval. This might be withheld or delayed, and so would run counter to the island's wishes.

There is a Manx Nationalist movement which is for total separation from Britain and the Crown, but its support is still small. Most people would be a little uneasy about going entirely alone and dismissing the Crown. Many do not believe that London would allow that to happen.

At present the island is controlled by an oligarchy of landowners, businessmen and professional people, although there are occasional uprisings about corruption, respectability is the keynote. Would it remain so if the island became attractive to tax-dodging financiers? Manx officials are not too well equipped to ponder them.

Some of these questions will be put to voters in next month's elections for the new house of Tynwald. In view of their respectability, the prospect of further independence of the Isle of Man from Britain has been compared with a dinghy pulling away from a ship.



Port St. Mary Harbor, Isle of Man
A new haven for British tax dodgers could be just 50 miles off the coast

Soviet sugar beet harvest looks sweet

By David K. Willis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

As he showed us the dark glistening soil of his freshly harvested fields and the sugar beets still flying from harvester chutes into trucks cruising alongside, the head of the collective farm in Krasnodar, some 900 miles south of Moscow, grinned from ear to ear.

The grain has spread across the face of Soviet officialdom throughout the country as it realizes, part in triumph and part in relief, that last year's disastrous harvest is sure to be followed by bumper crops this time.

Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev hinted in the Central Committee plenum in Moscow last week that this year might even surpass the previous year's record harvest of 22.3 million tons in 1973.

Highlight of speech
The good crop year was the highlight of Mr. Brezhnev's speech, which otherwise was mainly a review of current five-year targets in all spheres (targets set earlier this year) together with a quick overview of foreign policy.

The speech re-emphasized Mr. Brezhnev's own dominance of policymaking here and linked him firmly to the glow of the good harvest — as did a recent special 40-minute documentary film showing Mr. Brezhnev's personal guidance of agricultural and party affairs in Kazakhstan, a rich agricultural area. Mr. Brezhnev seems anxious to shake off any lingering blame for last year.

In his wide-ranging address, the party leader took the opportunity to tell Washington that the strategic-arms talks were at a "standstill" since the United States had not replied to the Soviet initiative of last March. He chided U.S. presidential candidates Gerald Ford and Jimmy Carter for some of their "tough line" statements about Moscow, but emphasized his long-term desire to improve relations.

In fairly mild references to Peking, Mr. Brezhnev did include the first note of criticism since Chairman Mao Tse-tung's passing by saying that China's foreign policies had been "greatly discredited" in the past decade and a half. This could be the first sign of a return to polemics in the face of sustained Chinese criticism of Moscow by the new Chinese leader.

The passages on the Soviet economy, and particularly on agriculture, drew close attention from many Western observers in Moscow.

To be a record year, it will have to surpass

the figure of 22.3 million tons of grain harvested in 1973. Mr. Brezhnev said more than 216 million tons already have been harvested.

The Soviet leader claimed that the key economic indicators would grow more in the current 1978-1980 five-year plan than ever before in the Soviet Union's history, but Western analysts were cautious.

Economy 'lighting'

The economy in general still is fighting to offset last year's slow growth rate, caused in part by the poor harvest.

Meanwhile, Mr. Brezhnev, as he has done in past years, freely alluded to problems that needed urgent attention. Not enough modern tractors were being built, he said, nor enough modern attachments. The supply of mineral fertilizers was below target. Some farm managers had been rushing too fast to obey a recent directive to specialize, halting existing farms before new specialized ones were in full production. Private plots owned by individual farmers needed more, not less, care and attention (because they produce so much food). The consumer sector needed "serious improvement."

Quality and quantity must both improve, he stressed. Too many workers were showing up late, or not showing up at all. Poor planning forced too many workers to spend too much time in idleness.

Steel shortage noted

Mr. Brezhnev made a point of saying that there is a general steel shortage in the Soviet Union, in spite of record production. He urged methods to save steel (such as making lighter machinery). Resources are far from being infinite, he said.

Some sectors of the economy would have to wait while massive new projects were spent on agriculture.

Mr. Brezhnev is aiming for 235 million tons of grain by 1980. Western experts think it quite likely this can be achieved for a single year between now and then, with new irrigated land and better seeds and fertilizers. They doubt, however, that it can be achieved for a number of years in a row, because much still depends on the weather, and because the Soviets have a difficult problem in trying to store and dry out their grain, much of which is harvested moist.

The Soviet Union will have to import some 11-12 million tons of grain this year, about half



Sugar beets: piling up a record?

from the United States. This is way down from the 27 million tons imported last year, but is necessary for three main reasons: to provide corn for livestock to eat, to build up reserves, and to supply East Germany, Poland, and Czechoslovakia with promised grain to offset their own poor harvests due to drought conditions earlier in the year.

Meat production is still low. Large numbers of pigs and poultry were slaughtered last fall because there was too little grain to feed them. Numbers are improving — but production remains hard-hit.

O'Dalaigh's resignation: not everyone's crying

By Jonathan Harsch
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin
Popular, energetic Irish President Cearbhall O'Dalaigh (Carroll Daly), who shocked Ireland by his sudden resignation Oct. 22, is one more victim of Northern Ireland's violence.

Yet the Irish Government's calm response may indicate that the resignation suits the government.

Since appointed unopposed to the seven-year presidential term 18 months ago, President O'Dalaigh increasingly asserted constitutional powers, unimpaired by previous figurehead presidents. This led to clashes as the presidency was pushed forward as a third force to balance the legislature and judiciary.

The greatest challenge to the government came Sept. 28 when the President summoned the Council of State. One member, Siobhan McKenna, revealed that, after a four-hour debate, President O'Dalaigh gave his own views. Formerly an Attorney General, Irish judge, and judge of the European Court, President O'Dalaigh expressed serious reservations about the constitutionality of the government's latest package of anti-terrorist legislation.

At this meeting Premier Liam Cosgrave must have found it hard to hear the President express such views. The Cosgrave government had fought hard for its emergency powers legislation. Mr. Cosgrave stressed the urgent need for the new measures against the illegal Irish Republican Army.

There is a Manx Nationalist movement which is for total separation from Britain and the Crown, but its support is still small. Most people would be a little uneasy about going entirely alone and dismissing the Crown. Many do not believe that London would allow that to happen.

At present the island is controlled by an oligarchy of landowners, businessmen and professional people, although there are occasional uprisings about corruption, respectability is the keynote. Would it remain so if the island became attractive to tax-dodging financiers? Manx officials are not too well equipped to ponder them.

Some of these questions will be put to voters in next month's elections for the new house of Tynwald. In view of their respectability, the prospect of further independence of the Isle of Man from Britain has been compared with a dinghy pulling away from a ship.

President O'Dalaigh's intervention meant it was only on Oct. 18 that the emergency legislation was approved by the Supreme Court and then signed into law by the President.

The President's resignation forced public realization that serious rifts exist among the political powers guiding the country. Revealing the underlying divisions, opposition party leader Jack Lynch charged the Irish government with "abandoning" its "national" commitment to reunification with Northern Ireland.

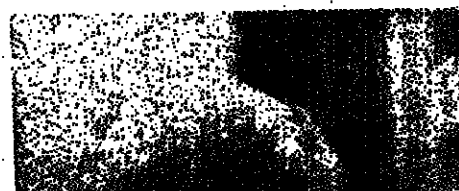
Mr. Lynch said the divisions of 50 years ago are still alive. The implication is that today as then either an Irishman openly advocates Irish unification — or else is pro-British.

The Irish public hoped such civil war divisions were outgrown and now confined to Northern Ireland.

President O'Dalaigh was hurt by criticism made during an Oct. 18 speech by Defense Minister Patrick Donaghy. Mr. Donaghy called the President "a thundering disgrace" for delaying the government's vital emergency powers legislation. Within hours Mr. Donaghy and the government apologized to the President.

The President replied by resigning. He explained that resignation was "the only way now open to me to assert publicly my personal integrity and independence as President of Ireland and — a matter of much greater importance for every citizen — to endeavor to protect the dignity and independence of the presidency as an institution."

The Irish Republic's government had to face



O'Dalaigh: 'relieved'

A barrage of criticism for its latest anti-IRA legislation. The tough new measures impose long prison sentences for anyone having the slightest association with the illegal IRA. By enacting such laws, government ministers said

Europe

Lisbon regime identity crisis

By Helen Gibson
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Lisbon
A split within the Portuguese Socialist Party and the slow of post-revolution problems now coming home to roost have caused a new wave of speculation as to how long the minority government of Socialist leader Mario Soares can last.

For weeks now the Socialists have been laboring to patch the now openly acknowledged rift between the party's moderate wing headed by Mr. Soares and its Marxist flank led by Agriculture Minister Antonio Lopes Cardoso.

By dint of crisis meetings on the eve of their highly publicized national congress to which many important European socialists, social democrats and communists have been invited, the Socialists seem to have succeeded — to the outside world anyway.

However, what the Socialists really are still goes largely undefined. Until now they have been a little of all things to all men — sometimes more social democratic than true socialist, other times leaning hard into Marxism. It is an ambiguous stance which worries many Portuguese and even some of the Socialist Party workers themselves.

For the present, the moderate bloc seems the strongest with many of the party's leaders believing moderate policies along a social democratic line are the only answer to the serious economic ills which are being alleviated by massive loans and injections of aid from the West.

These moderates also want to reassure their party's more conservative supporters — voters like the small farmers, the shopkeepers, and office workers — who could easily be frightened off by too much leftist ideology straight into the arms of the centrists (now newly styled the Social Democratic Party or PSD) or even the conservative Center Democrats. All parties are placing great importance on the December countrywide municipal elections.

The Marxist wing of the Socialist Party, however, also exerts considerable influence. Although the government recently revoked the law that recognized the Communist blanket union confederation as the only legal grouping, the Communists now are retaking some of the control they lost to the Socialists over the year.

First the President felt the sting of government disapproval when his intervention delayed the new laws. Then Irish nationalists denounced him for signing the anti-IRA measures into law.

For one who loves Ireland, its Gaelic language, and the cause of unification as much as Cearbhall O'Dalaigh does, it is hard to be criticized at the same time for being both pro-IRA and pro-British. Clearly Mr. O'Dalaigh is sincere in saying he is relieved to be an ordinary private citizen today. He says he will definitely not stand for presidential again.

The government, despite its published regrets, seems confident the fuss will die down, and that the angry editorials will be forgotten. It has stated further tough anti-IRA measures may become necessary.

Acting on constitutional grounds, President O'Dalaigh — not the small IRA and not public opinion — was the main obstacle to bringing in the most recent anti-IRA package. For whatever reasons, that obstacle now is gone.

Australia

Is a Labor comeback on the horizon?

By Ronald Vickers
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, Australia
The Australian Labor Party may not have to spend six years in the political wilderness — as previously predicted — after all.

Originally the Labor Party's resounding defeat in the general election last December was thought to preclude a Labor comeback for a long time to come.

The reason for the current revival of Labor's hopes: Unemployment may yet bring down the Liberal-Country Party government of Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser in the next election.

This is the opinion of observers on both sides of the political fence these days as the jobless rate has reached 4.5 percent of the work force. It has, in fact, touched off a lively debate.

Gough Whitlam, leader of the Labor Party and Mr. Fraser's immediate predecessor as prime minister, accuses the government of deliberately using unemployment as a weapon to fight inflation. Mr. Fraser's supporters in government, as well as employer organizations,

and many business leaders, counter that Australian unionists have priced themselves out of the market.

Fraser supporters and business people point to such examples as the Sydney-to-Tasmania passenger and vehicle ferry that earlier this month was withdrawn from service because its owners — the federal government — say it was no longer a paying proposition. For instance, subsidies paid and losses incurred have been so high that it would be cheaper these days to give travelers free airline tickets for the several-hundred-mile trip than to run the ferry for them. Seamen on the ship were paid \$240 a week (\$300 in U.S. currency), and under an agreement with the unions the ship had to be 100 percent manned at all times no matter what the number of passengers. So there sometimes were twice as many stewards as there were passengers.

Meanwhile, businesses have been cutting their staffs to the bone to contain labor costs. Patrons of department and variety chain stores complain that "service" is becoming a forgotten word because sales floors are so sparsely manned. Owners of high-rise buildings are spending thousands of dollars to resurface

floors so as to cut down the number of persons needed on cleaning staffs.

In September the federal Treasurer, Philip Lynch, declared that the "continuing push for wage increases, particularly by militant left-wing union leadership, is keeping thousands of Australians out of work."

Critics counter, however, that the government's own decisions to scale down public works expenditures and to cut the number of public service employees by almost 4 percent also have reduced employment opportunities.

The Fraser government, concerned at the high level of unemployment among teen-agers, recently announced a new plan to encourage business training programs. The government will pay employers \$58 a week (\$74 U.S.) for every newly hired employee who left school during the past year and had been unemployed for at least six months.

In New South Wales a political opponent of the Prime Minister, Labor Party Premier Neville Wran, has offered jobs to all unemployed schoolteachers and already is drawing against next year's federal grants to boost this year's public works and community housing programs.



Queensland policeman, Brisbane

Unemployment must be kept

When Mr. Fraser took office late last year he admitted that it might take three years the entire length of his term in office to solve the unemployment problem. He now notes that he already has all but met his first year.

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China

A steady ship for the new helmsman

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong

After four days of massive Peking rallies, the details of China's new political order have been communicated in a carefully planned style designed to convey an impression of stability and continuity.

That is the conclusion of analysts who have noted the following features in the chain of events confirming Premier Hua Kuo-feng in the post of Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party as successor to Mao Tse-tung:

- Use of wall posters and apparently carefully organized demonstrations beginning in Shanghai and climaxing in Peking in an effort to convey wide support for the upgrading of Mr. Hua and the purge of Chairman Mao's widow, Chiang Ching, and three fellow political radicals, Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, and Yao Wen-yuan, even before the moves were officially confirmed by party pronouncements and in the official press.

- This may have been especially important to establish the legitimacy of the new order because the speed of Mr. Hua's confrontation with the radicals was likely to raise speculation that the moves were executed as a power play from the top without widespread support, some analysts maintain.

- A genuine mood of enthusiasm and even jubilation about the fall of Chiang Ching and her Shanghai allies. Eyewitnesses in Peking have reported that despite the apparent high degree of organization of the demonstrations under the leadership of party cadres and military men, there seemed to be an air of festivity and relief at the ouster from influence of the outspoken controversial former actress and her colleagues.

- An effort to maintain continuity both with the teachings of

Mao Tse-tung and even, at least on the surface, some of the policies with which the fallen radicals were identified.

Many of the slogans being used against the radicals, such as warning against those secretly taking the "capitalist road," are the same as the ones used against accused rightists during the cultural revolution of the 1960s.

Moreover, the purge of the so-called "gang of four" is being justified partly by the need to protect the gains of the cultural revolution, which those now accused of promoting capitalism actually played a major part in instigating.

- A major emphasis on getting clear message on China's changes to the outside world. Analysts note that officials in Peking have been unusually open with foreign reporters, confirming stories and rumors before they have even been officially clarified for the Chinese people.

- A major emphasis on the importance of the Chinese military. From the beginning, unofficial reports had credited Chen Hsi-lien, commander of the Peking Military Region, with sounding the warning that Chiang Ching and her colleagues were allegedly plotting a coup.

Prominent military representation at rallies in Peking, Shanghai, and Canton is another sign that the future political emphasis of the military is likely to be considerably greater.

- The likelihood that Chinese foreign policy will undergo some changes, even if the specific outlines cannot be predicted easily.

Wong Hai-jung, Chairman Mao's niece and deputy minister for foreign affairs, was seen enthusiastically participating in one march with three other deputy foreign ministers, Ho Ying, Liu Chen-hua, and Yu Chan. Some analysts think the stature of these personalities, together with that of Foreign Minister Chihua Kuan-hua, may rise, affecting the style and perhaps the substance of Chinese foreign policy.



By Sven Simon

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng: the jubilation is genuine

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Latin America

Cuban jet crash sours U.S.-Caribbean relations

By James Nelson Goodsell
Latin America correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Kingston, Jamaica
Washington's relations with the Caribbean have taken a sudden turn for the worse.

The reason? Much of the Caribbean is convinced that the United States was at least indirectly responsible for the crash of the Cuban de Aviacion DC-8 jet off the coast of Barbados early last month.

The U.S., say Jamaicans, Trinidadians, and others, simply has not done all that it could to curb the activities of radical Cuban exile groups. Although numerous details about the crash still await investigation, it seems clear that one and perhaps more such exile units based in the U.S. were responsible for the explosion aboard the Cuban jet that led to its crash Oct. 6 which killed 73 persons.

Calling the crash "mass murder," a columnist in the Daily Gleaner, Kingston's leading morning daily, urged that "pressure . . . be mounted to ensure that the United States takes steps to deal with those organizations that are evidently operating within its borders. . . . The United States must recognize that its position will be totally lacking in credibility if it fails to take effective measures in this direction."

Similar warnings have been made by govern-

ment officials here in Kingston and by their counterparts in Trinidad.

Washington's denials to the contrary, the feeling persists here that by not curbing the Cuban exiles the U.S. is an indirect author of the Cuban crash.

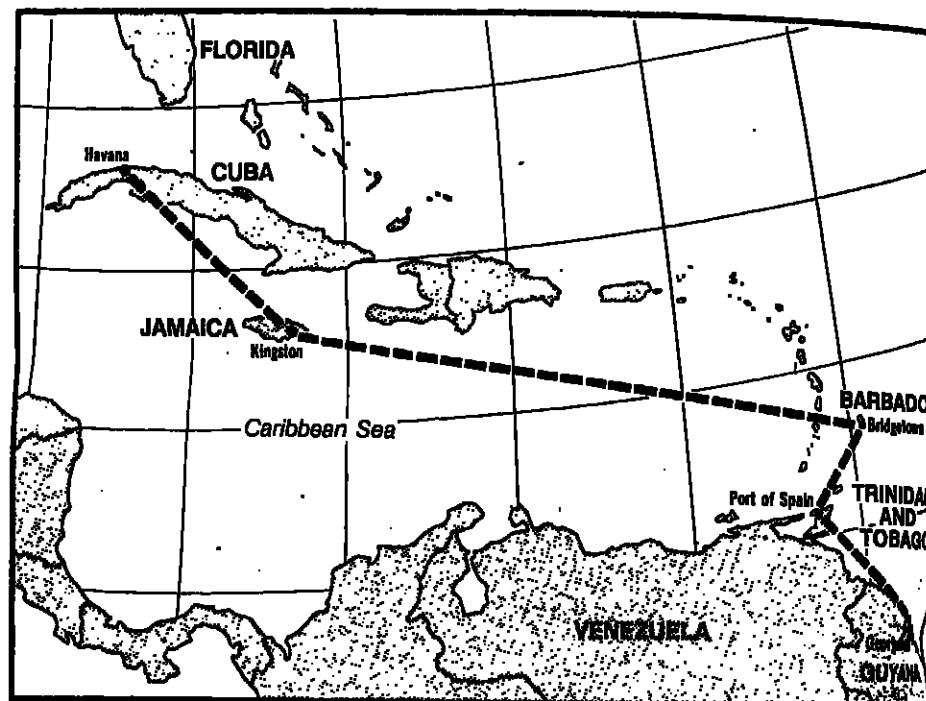
The Government of Guyana went a step further, charging that U.S. agents probably were aware of the bomb plans. Washington instantly responded, rejecting the charges with one of the toughest denunciations of a foreign country in recent years.

Most Caribbean officials would not go so far as the Guyanese did, and there has been some guarded criticism of the Guyanese statements, but this does not obscure the basic Caribbean plea with Washington over the incident.

All this is bound to please Cuban Prime Minister Fidel Castro. Two weeks ago, his government announced cancellation of the two-year-old Cuba-U.S. anti-hijacking accord, which calls on Washington to curb attacks on Cuba by the exiles.

The Cuban Government clearly sees this current Caribbean attitude as a valuable asset in any future dealings with Washington - dealings that could come in February after the presidential inauguration.

Dr. Castro has sent out a variety of signals indicating he would welcome talks under certain conditions. One would be a new U.S. commitment to curb the exiles.



Cuba's Caribbean air route.

By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer

India welcomes Western journalists, arrests its own

Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's government in India seems to have stepped up its drive to "discipline" the country's intelligentsia even as it makes overtures to Western journalists. A nationally known author and an influential newspaperman have been arrested in recent weeks, according to reports reaching Boston

from New Delhi. They are Durga Bhagwat, a novelist, poet, sociologist, and president of the Marathi Literary League, and K. R. Sundar Rajan, assistant editor of the Times of India and vice-chairman of the Bombay Union of Journalists. The arrest of Mr. Rajan has been confirmed by the New York Times.

Miss Bhagwat was arrested after she allegedly denounced the suppression of civil liberties

in India at meetings of fellow writers and then called on the government "to halt the assault on the intelligentsia."

Mr. Rajan is thought to be held on charges that he wrote commentaries for The Christian Science Monitor and the Los Angeles Times and because of his alleged associations with Jayaprakash (JP) Narayan, perhaps Mrs. Gandhi's foremost political critic.

John Hughes, editor of The Christian Science Monitor, said in a statement that he "deeply regretted" Mr. Rajan's reported arrest and appealed to the Indian Government to release him speedily.

Mr. Hughes noted that the Indian authorities had, since the middle of last year, prevented full-time Monitor correspondents from entering India. He said it was particularly regrettable that the Indian authorities should take action against an Indian national, and free-lance contributor, in the pursuit of his legitimate professional duties.

Warning to writers.
Observers of the Indian scene think that the arrests of Miss Bhagwat and Mr. Rajan are a notice that the recent relaxation of restrictions on foreign journalists will make little or no difference to the country's own writers and journalists. On Sept. 10 Information Minister V. C. Shukla told foreign journalists based in New Delhi that so-called "censorship guidelines" under which they had been working were being withdrawn.

"We do not expect you to sing our praises," he said. "What we expect of you here is only faithful reporting of the events, and accurate reporting."

Said a leading Indian editor, "The government is determined to snuff out the last vestige of independence among authors and journalists. The world should not be fooled by New Delhi's talk of relaxation."

China still in the market for Canadian wheat

By Ross H. Munro
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor
© 1978 Toronto Globe and Mail

Peking
China will continue buying wheat after this year - but how much and under what conditions is still uncertain.

An official whose high rank allows him to speak with authority has informed the Canadian Embassy that China will continue its purchases. But he did not indicate whether the purchases will be big.

In the final analysis the adequacy of the Chinese harvest is the overriding factor in wheat-purchasing decisions. For the past few years China's grain harvests have managed to keep ahead of population increases. But the margin between adequacy and hunger is still narrow,

and one or two bad harvests would drive China to rapidly step up its grain imports.

One of the fundamental tenets of Chinese politics, however, is self-reliance. China's leaders are committed to building up an economy that is not dependent on the outside world. In the area of technology this is a long-term goal, but in the area of food production it is a goal that China would like to achieve as rapidly as possible.

Chinese officials, particularly during the current surge in radical rhetoric, might be reluctant to openly favor another long-term agreement because it files in the face of the self-reliance slogan. It might be safer for them politically to make their purchases of Canadian wheat on a spot basis and limit those purchases to the bare minimum they think China needs.



Drying wheat on the roadway

By Ross H. Munro

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Asia

Thai coup strengthens Communist underground

By Frederic A. Moritz
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Hong Kong
For the first time there is evidence that the rural Communist guerrilla movement in Thailand is being joined by left-wing politicians and students driven underground by the Oct. 6 military coup in that country.

In lengthy statements broadcast over the clandestine radio of the Thai Communist Party, four members of the now-outlawed Socialist Party declared they had aligned themselves with the Communists.

The four, including Khalsang Suksai, a former member of Parliament and deputy leader of the Socialist Party, reportedly declared over the "Voice of the People of Thailand" that they intended to use violence against the new military-backed government because the parliamentary system had been banned.

The statement, coming at the same time as the promulgation of a new Thai Constitution giving Prime Minister Thanin Kraivichien sweeping internal security powers, at least partly confirmed the predictions of some observers who had warned that opponents of the new right-wing government might become increasingly "radicalized" and cast their lot with the Communists.

Although many students and politicians reportedly have fled to the countryside or to Laos and Cambodia, there is still no hard information on the number who may have joined the Communists.

Moreover, some Thai and foreign analysts question just how much strength students and ousted politicians could bring to the estimated 9,000-strong Communist guerrilla movement in northern, northeastern, and southern Thailand.

"Many of these are militarily inexperienced, intellectually oriented people accustomed to the comforts of big-city Bangkok. Many of them will be neither comfortable nor effective in the rough rural life of a guerrilla," Western military analysts noted. Captured documents show that Thai Communist Party guidelines for receiving such people call for segregating them into special units rather than integrating them into regular guerrilla forces, as explained.

Nonetheless, some observers suggest the such converts could be useful for propaganda purposes and if Communist guerrillas decide to undertake a program of urban terrorism.

The underground radio broadcast came after a week in which the new government said there have been 4,287 arrests since the coup. Of these, 1,840 have been released, a government spokesman said.

Under a new order the government also increased the period of time that arrested students can be held without trial from 84 days to six months. More than 500 students arrested following the Oct. 6 fighting at Thammasat University in Bangkok that brought on the coup are reported still under detention.

In addition to the students, others include leftist writers, professors, and intellectuals. Among them are Khamsing Lawk, a widely known English-language writer; Sriak Sivarat, a leader of the peace movement; Dr. Sanch Chantakul, rector of Thammasat University; and Vinayarat, publisher of a left-wing daily magazine.

Under martial law those arrested can be charged by military courts with no right of appeal.

North Koreans run up debts in Europe

By Daniel Southard
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
The heavily indebted North Koreans have begun defaulting on rescheduled debts to several West European countries, according to diplomats here.

This disclosure comes on the heels of a police crackdown in four Scandinavian countries on apparently widespread North Korean smuggling and black marketeering.

Finland last week became the third of these countries to oust North Korean diplomats for alleged dealings in narcotics and black market liquor and cigarettes. Denmark and Norway already had given North Korean diplomats six days to leave their capitals. Sweden has been investigating similar charges and has arrested four Swedish citizens alleged to be linked with North Korean smugglers.

Western diplomats following these developments express amazement that the North Korean diplomats reported to have engaged in these activities would have risked so much for so little. Compared with the huge size of North Korea's debts, the amounts that could be earned from black-market operations are considered to be small.

What the smuggling of duty-free goods might have paid for, diplomats agree, would be routine embassy expenses and propaganda efforts on behalf of North Korea's President Kim Il Sung. For the last few years North Korea has been spending considerable sums to boost Mr. Kim's image overseas.

The North Korean leader is the object of a personality cult unrivaled in its extravagance anywhere in the Communist world. Booklets published by the North Korean Government describe him as "the leader of the world revolution."

But while the North Koreans spend plenty of money on this sort of thing, the sums pale by comparison with the debts which they have incurred through their foreign trade and imports of Western and Japanese technology.

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Under martial law those arrested can be charged by military courts with no right of appeal.

Middle East

'Jordan's money should help us,' says West Bank mayor

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Bethlehem
Israel-occupied Jordan West Bank community's Mayor and president of its Chamber of Commerce, "that it is the national duty of King Hussein of Jordan to extend substantial financial aid to the West Bank."

Jordanian rule ended here when Israel conquered the West Bank in 1967, and Jordan at first provided some financial aid. However, Mr. Freij said, King Hussein's government in Amman had sent no funds other than those to pay salaries of civil servants and teachers, since 1974. This, he added, was possibly because of the 1974 Arab summit conference decisions assigning responsibility for the West Bank to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), for the past 20 months under heavy pressure in the Lebanese civil war.

"This," Mr. Freij said in an interview in his office here facing Bethlehem's Manger Square, "is unwise, and has created pessimism among our people. We could get by with about \$15 million for just the minimal projects — building the most urgently needed roads, schools, and houses."

Referring to more than 80 new Jewish settlements in the occupied Arab territories since 1967, Mr. Freij said: "The Jews are settling the heartland of the West Bank. We could respond to this by initiating Arab resettlement of the empty lands and hill country. Our people should be working here at home, not commuting to work in Israel."

"The Arabs could do the building themselves — roads, schools, houses, and water and electricity facilities. This could be done under auspices of the Jordan Government, or perhaps the World Bank or another international body."

Commitments, usually vague ones given by Arab governments to send aid funds here, have remained without effect. Hebron's Mayor, Fahd Kawasneh, visited Amman recently and was received cordially. But, he told this reporter, "There was no money."

Like other West Bank and Gaza leaders seen during a week's travels in the West Bank, Mr. Freij said that "crushing" Israeli taxes levied on the occupied territories are grinding down a once-prosperous economy and that West Bankers do not enjoy most of the social benefits received by taxpayers in Israel.

He gestured out toward hills where seasonal workers are picking olives in the groves stretching toward Jerusalem.

"The Israelis use us like a milch cow," he asserted.

Mr. Freij and other municipal leaders — Mayors Karim Khalaf of Ramallah, Bassam Shakaa of Nablus, Muhammad Nijmeh of Hebron, and town manager Issam Shawwa — all agreed Israeli financial aid had become minimal or nonexistent since the 1973 Arab-Israeli war.

U.S. fuel air bomb

Israel wants it in a hurry

By Dana Adams Schmidt
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington
Why do the Israelis want the fuel-air explosive bomb — one of three types of weapons just promised them by President Ford — even before full study of the project by the State and Defense Departments could be completed?

According to Israeli sources, it is needed, not, as widely reported, for use as an anti-personnel weapon, but to blast Egyptian Air Force planes protected by six-foot-thick concrete embankments that kept many of them safe during the 1973 war.

The fuel-air explosive bomb sprays an area 50 feet in diameter with a kerosene-like substance and then ignites. What is not destroyed by the blast is crushed by the inward-rushing air after the explosion — even the mightiest concrete barricades, or revetments, and aircraft between them.

Knocking out Arab air forces
According to a study by two Australian professors, Steven J. Rosen and Martin Inyk, both of the Australian National University, in the summer issue of Orbis, a University of Pennsylvania publication, the fuel-air explosive bomb may "in the not too distant future once again" provide the Israeli Air Force "with an effective pre-emptive capability to knock out hundreds of aircraft on the ground — in their shelters if necessary — and alter the air balance within hours of a decision to strike."

In other words, with this weapon the Israelis might be able, in a fifth Arab-Israeli war, to knock out Egyptian and Syrian Air Forces as they did in 1967 and as they were unable to do in 1973.

Last month's decision to sell the Israelis the fuel-air explosive bomb was part of a new agreement that also would provide them with a hitherto secret heat-seeking device, the FLIR, that identifies objects in the dark — and 120 new M-60 tanks.

The arms would not begin to reach Israel for a year or more, and Congress will have an opportunity to approve or object to the sale of the weapons.

Fortification effects
Since 1967, the fortification of Egyptian and Syrian airfields has severely reduced the effectiveness of Israeli air strikes. According to a paper delivered last year by three leading Egyptian officers before an international symposium on the October, 1973, war, Egypt used 5 million square meters of concrete and cement to build 450 reinforced concrete shelters, many of them partly underground and camouflaged.

As a result, according to the Egyptian officers, only one fortified shelter was partly damaged and not a single aircraft lost on the ground.

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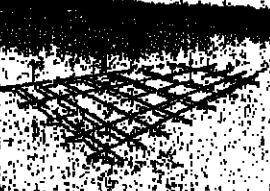
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From page 1

*Transkei: world's newest nation ostracized

omatic, business, or other dealings with the territory. The United States alone abstained, explaining that it would not recognize the Transkei, nor could it accept the assembly's right to call in effect for sanctions.

The Bantustan policy is seen universally here as a pretext for South Africa's racial-separation policies of apartheid. It is pointed out that:

- Only just over half of the Transkei's 3 million new "citizens" actually live and work in the territory. The other half live and work in South Africa.
- If the policy is carried through to its logical conclusion, then 18 million blacks in the nine Bantustans would control only some 14 percent of all South African territory. The 4.2 million whites would control the remaining 86 percent. Much of South Africa's industry would still be in the white areas, with blacks there becoming, in effect, foreign workers.
- The new state remains economically dependent on South Africa. More than half of the Transkei's first-year budget will be provided by South Africa. And remittances from Transkeian "citizens" working in South Africa will remain one of the other largest sources of revenue.

On this basis six of the nine Bantustans have rejected "independence." Their leaders call instead for black rights within South Africa itself. One, Bophuthatswana, has opted to follow the Transkei's example; the other, Lebowa, has not yet made up its mind.

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*W. Germans flock to support Ulster peace

She continued: "When the letters and voluntary contributions started to pour in, I soon realized how many people there are in the world dedicated to peace, and it made me humble. The Germans especially have been kind, generous, wonderful, and their support and that of others will help one of my dreams come true."

This dream, she says, is to help re-educate the children. "We must start there, in Christianity, to bring together the children of both churches. There is only one God we worship. . . . I want even the atheists to join us, because they believe in the universe and are children of the universe. The first thing we will do is build a playground for all children. We want to take their stones away and give them toys."

Mrs. Williams was recently in the United States and is due to visit France during November.

The reaction here in West Germany has been in part very emotional. In Hannover between 500 and 750 persons gathered to hear her speak. On the street in Hannover, people pressed forward, gave Mrs. Williams flowers, and kissed her.

In her speeches and interviews here she does not outline any specific strategy for peace in Northern Ireland. She denies claims by the illegal Irish Republican Army that her movement will "be over by Christmas." She says the solution must be more than political.

Often accused of being naïve, she counters that "the people of Northern Ireland have had enough of the violent men." She categorizes the terrorists' actions, including attacks on her movement's peace marches in Belfast, as "lashes from a dying tiger who is backed against the wall by public opinion in our country and around the world."

The main group helping her here is Woman, an organization of mothers of all nations, founded in West Germany in 1946.

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Dean said it before and says it again

By George Moneyhun
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

New York
Former White House counsel John W. Dean III accuses the news media and the public of ignoring his initial allegations three years ago that President Ford was involved in the Watergate cover-up.

During his televised testimony before the Senate Watergate hearings, he says, he "didn't go into details," but referred to Mr. Ford's alleged role in a general way. Little notice was taken because public attention was riveted on the Nixon administration, he told the Monitor during a lengthy interview here.

Denying that his allegations now are intended to have a "partisan impact" on the presidential election or to bolster the sales of his recently published book, Mr. Dean said he had frequently referred to Mr. Ford's role in answering students' questions during a university lecture tour shortly after the Senate hearings.

"Newspaper people in the audiences ignored it," he surmised, "because at that time people didn't think Ford would be a candidate" for the presidency.

Mr. Dean said he stands by his previous charges that President Ford, White House minority leader, cooperated with the Nixon administration in blocking an early congressional investigation into Watergate. Former White House lobbyist Richard Cook, in a radio interview, appears to have softened his previous denials that he served as a contact between the Nixon administration and Mr. Ford.

Mr. Cook was quoted on National Public Radio as saying: "I can't categorically deny I didn't tell John Dean I had talked to Ford. Dean might have a memo of the conversation. I can't remember that well."

In his interview with this newspaper, one of several he has given to publicize his book, "Blind Ambition," which relates his ex-

periences during five years in the Nixon White House, Mr. Dean said he has telephone logs with the times and dates of his conversations with Mr. Cook, in addition to "miscellaneous notes" that do not "directly corroborate my testimony" but do provide sufficient reminders of conversations for Mr. Dean to vigorously defend his recollection of them.

President Ford has repeatedly indicated that he answered all questions about his involvement with the Nixon administration during his 1973 vice-presidential confirmation hearings. He testified that he had no recollection of any such contacts with Mr. Cook.

Congressional critics have called on President Ford to make public the tape recordings of his contacts with the White House during 1972, when the House Banking Committee was considering an investigation of Watergate.

Both U.S. Attorney General Edward H. Levi and Special Watergate Prosecutor Charles Ruff have declined to press an investigation into the Dean allegations.

Mr. Dean insists that it was not his but his publisher's decision to move forward the publication of his book from 1977 to just before the election. The book was made a Book-of-the-Month Club selection, which prompted the publishers to come out with it sooner than originally planned, he says.

Talking casually about his Watergate experiences, Mr. Dean concedes he has received "legitimate criticism" for making a profit financially from his "infamy" but that he has "tried not to abuse" the opportunity. Nevertheless, there are indications he may earn a considerable sum from his book and the movie rights, which are being negotiated.

Mr. Dean says he has no illusions about his role in Watergate, referring to himself as a "snitch" and "whistle-blower." "I had no superhuman motives" in unraveling the Watergate story, he explains. "I had an option of lying or telling the truth. . . . I helped protect myself by telling the truth."

The former White House lawyer feels he has emerged from the Watergate scandal a changed and happier person, no longer "trying to be someone I wasn't, trying to be an important person." He says he is comfortable in his role as reporter for Rolling Stone and that he has several major articles planned for the magazine, not all Watergate-related.

Asked about the occasional comparisons made between Jimmy Carter and former President Nixon, Mr. Dean sees only similarities in "the mechanics of how Carter is pursuing the presidency — the tightly organized, small group directing his campaign" — but not in "his personality, beliefs, and feelings. . . . Carter, of



By R. Norman Matherly, staff photographer

John Dean III: Ignored by media?

course, is far more liberal than Nixon." Contrary to Mr. Ford's image as a bumbler, Mr. Dean says he found him "very fast and bright," with a remarkable ability to grasp the essence of a complicated subject.

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Some anxious moments

Meanwhile, U.S. foreign-policy makers can relax. They have been through some anxious moments during the campaign when political enthusiasms sometimes run away with common sense and upset serious foreign affairs.

But the worst that has happened to foreign policy has been President Ford's forgetting that Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Romania are de facto prisoners of Soviet power and Jimmy Carter's asserting that if he were President no Americans would ever fight in Yugoslavia — even if Soviet troops entered that country.

The two candidates did weaken a little the "evenhandedness" of the American posture in

the Middle East. Both stressed their devotion to Israel. But Henry Kissinger (or his successor) retains the ability to bargain between Israel and the Arab countries since Israeli dependence on the United States for weapons and vital economic support remains unchanged.

Soviet relations

In theory the campaign has toughened the American posture toward the Soviet Union, and in theory a Carter presidency would put less stress on détente than has the Ford administration in the past. But détente (as a label) had fallen into disrepute before the campaign. It is unlikely that there will be any actual difference in the daily operations of the Soviet-American relationship. It will continue to be conducted cautiously, by both parties.

Several American presidential campaigns in the past have been fought heavily on foreign policy issues.

The Republicans long accused the Democrats of having sold out China to communism. But the China issue was defused the moment Richard Nixon went to Peking.

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From page 1

*Last dash for White House

The have-nots of yesterday, too, have moved upward — or many of them have. But they all believe the disparity between themselves and the "haves" is growing greater each year. So they identify with Mr. Carter because they think he is more like them (even though Mr. Carter today is a wealthy man, much more so than Mr. Ford) and thus is likely to help them more.

'He's 'country'

The other day a reporter had occasion to ride with three taxi drivers within a matter of a few hours. All of these drivers were white and not many years away from living in the rural border state hill country. They all said they liked Mr. Carter's touch. Said one, "I've seen him walking through those peanut rows. He's 'country' — like me."

And reporters checking on voter attitudes around the United States indicate that just about every black they talk to will volunteer on meeting that he is for Mr. Carter. It seems that the blacks, generally, are convinced that Mr. Carter, more than Mr. Ford, feels for them and will help them.

But, as political analyst Ben Wattenberg has found in his recent studies, there has been a great upward movement of Americans from the lower incomes into the middle-income brackets. Many of those people now own their own homes and seek to support candidates who oppose rising taxes — and who say they will not spend.

Ford strength

Therein lies the support for Gerald Ford, insofar as he is able to make his assertions "slick" — that he will spend less than Mr. Carter, that he will ease the tax burden while Mr. Carter will increase it.

It is, as Mr. Harris reports, this upward movement of the underprivileged into the "better-off economically" class that has weakened



Tippy-toe finish?

the old FDR coalition and bolsters the ranks of Ford supporters to the point where this presidential race appears exceedingly close as Election Day nears.

Against this backdrop of a very tight contest, the two candidates now are concentrating on the big electoral-vote states of the North. Both Messrs. Carter and Ford claim victories in the final debate while polls differ in their findings of how viewers rated the outcome. Most analysts seem to rate it as pretty much a standoff.

However, Mr. Carter feels his general margin over Mr. Ford is remaining constant and that his performance in the last debate has stabilized his position. Mr. Ford says the last debate has moved the momentum once more to him and he is about to pull off what he calls the biggest political upset in this century.

From page 1

*Russia's 'Pepsi generation'

Last year, he said in an interview, he sent out 50 million bottles. The cost of each small bottle — an expensive 54 cents (40 kopecks) — included a 12% cent deposit (9 kopecks). Such deposits are customary on glass bottles in the Soviet Union to encourage returns needed for recycling.

But, said Mr. Oganov, unsmilingly, only 30 million bottles came back last year. It was one of several problems in the early stages of selling a symbol of capitalism in the mightiest nation of socialism.

"Bottles are taken away as souvenirs to many parts of the country," he said. Other Russians confirmed that the bottles with their striking labels have become collectors' items.

The shores of the Black Sea are dotted with Soviet vacation and health resorts, the best known of which is Sochi. Apparently people have been buying quantities of Pepsi and taking bottles back home to show family and friends. Mr. Oganov also sends Pepsi to a number of big cities, including Moscow.

But Mr. Oganov, a short, square man with a businesslike approach to life, thinks the novelty may be wearing off. Although he gave few details, he did say that the factory supplying him with bottles has reduced its shipment this year by 8 million bottles — presumably because more were being recycled.

One more reason for poor return figures: Only certain stores in each neighborhood in Soviet cities accept returns, and some of them are hard to find.

"The Pepsi factory here is surely the only one in the Pepsi chain carrying large inventories of Lada and Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev. (The latter visited the plant in 1974 and wrote in the visitors' book that he was glad to see the plant working "for the benefit of the Soviet people.")

The two pictures stand beside a large sign in red letters that proclaims not Pepsi, but the party, which it calls "the intelligence, the honor, and the conscience of the epoch."

Inside the blue and yellow gates about 85 persons, mostly women, earn between \$180 and \$245 a month working at an assembly line with a capacity of 60 million bottles a year.

The line occupies only one part of the building, which is actually a brewery.

One other problem, which Mr. Oganov says is being met: The caps, or crowns, of the bottles (put on under pressure to hold in carbonation in the drink) were faulty to begin with. Eager Soviet consumers would open stored bottles to find the drink flat.

Mr. Oganov says a new plastic lining in the tops has put matters right and that Pepsi Soviet-style will last two years in an unopened bottle.

The production-line equipment comes from West Germany. The Pepsi concentrate itself arrives in refrigerated trucks once every three months from a Pepsi-Cola subsidiary in Cork, Ireland. Soviet plants make the labels, tops, and the blue and yellow polyethylene shipping crates as well as the bottles.

Brochures handed to newsmen at the plant showed a Pepsi bottle in a champagne-style ice bucket and emphasized that the drink was a "tonic" based on "Anillies, kola nut, lemon juice, Madagascar vanilla, and aromatic oils from exotic plants. . . ."

Whatever the reason, Pepsi seems to be more and more popular here. Earlier this year Pepsi president Donald Kendall said in Moscow that new Pepsi plants would be in operation in Moscow, Leningrad, and Tallinn, Estonia, by 1978. Another plant is under construction in the Crimea.

The Soviets earn the foreign currency needed to buy the concentrate and the technology for Pepsi under an agreement whereby Pepsi receives dollars earned in the United States from the sale of Soviet vodka.

According to Mr. Kendall, vodka sales in America are booming, thus enabling the Soviets to buy more and more Pepsi.

The Palestinians: who they are

The civil war in Lebanon has brought a new setback to the Palestinians who only two years ago were riding high after repeated frustrations and humiliations. Yet, as so often in the past, they could and probably will find a way to make themselves heard again, to demand that the rest of the world recognize them for what they are. In this article Ambassador Francis Russell, a retired U.S. diplomat who has served in both the Arab world and Israel, explains who the Palestinians are and makes some suggestions of his own for tackling the Palestinian problem. From 1954 to 1956, he was special assistant to the Secretary of State for Israeli-Arab relations. Three years ago, to mark the 25th anniversary of the establishment of the state of Israel, Ambassador Russell wrote an earlier article for the Monitor on the wellsprings of the movement which led to Israel's founding.

By Francis H. Russell

Their name appears almost daily in the press. They have come close to destroying two countries in the Middle East, Jordan and Lebanon. They alternately unify and disrupt the Arab world. On several occasions they have divided the Western nations. Their radical elements make terrorist assaults and attack planes to attract attention to their cause. Their leaders, unprecedentedly, are invited to appear before the United Nations although they have no government. The Palestinians. Who are they? Why are they the way they are?

As with the Israelis, to understand them we must go back to the beginning.

At the eastern end of the Mediterranean there is a land bridge about the size of New Jersey connecting southern Europe and Asia with northern Africa. It has been known for the past 2,000 years as Palestine. The areas thus connected were the birthplace of three of the world's earliest and greatest civilizations: the Nile Valley; the Tigris-Euphrates Valley; and the Aegean. Palestine became more than any other spot in the world a crossroads, a meeting place, and a battleground of cultures, religions, and nations. This was true in earliest recorded times. It is still true.

Into this area, around 1200 B.C., two tribes arrived from very different backgrounds: the Philistines who gave the area its name — Philistia, later Palestine; and the Israelites.

The Philistines, of Hellenic descent, came from Crete and settled on the plain along the southern Palestinian coast where they founded five great cities from Joppa to Gaza. They introduced the manufacture of iron into that part of the world and in other ways developed a highly advanced culture. They allied themselves and ultimately merged with the Canaanites, a people who had inhabited Palestine since 3000 B.C. after coming out of the Arabian desert. The Canaanites founded Jerusalem and other major cities in the hills but in subsequent centuries moved to the northern coast and became known as the Phoenicians, inventors of the alphabet and the first to use the wheel. The Canaanite Kingdom ruled most of the then known world. They were the first to use horses and chariots in war. As late as the eighth century B.C. they were among the greatest of the Mediterranean peoples. They were the ancestors of today's Palestinians.

3,000 years of foreign rule
For 3,000 years there were to be invasions, conquests, and foreign rule. Babylonians, Assyrians, Egyptians, Persians, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, the Arabs, the Crusaders, Turkey, and Britain. But there was little intermarriage. According to the classic "Historical Geography of the Holy Land" by George Adam Smith, "few of the ruling groups were scarcely even grafted on the stock." Rulers came and went; the people remained the same.



The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem — symbol of a usurped past for Palestinians

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

As we noted earlier, at about the time of the arrival of the Philistines another tribe moved into the area from Arabia by way of Egypt — the Israelites. While the Old Testament is replete with accounts of combat between the Israelites and the Philistine-Canaanites — first one side and then the other becoming dominant — antagonism, in fact, was only intermittent. In the end the Israelites settled along the inland hills and their adversaries inhabited the maritime plain. The Israelites borrowed much from their coastal neighbors: language, architecture, practical arts, and much else.

In A.D. 70 the Israelites were forced by their Roman rulers to leave Palestine. The withdrawal was virtually complete. During the next 1,800 years Palestine was populated by the Palestinians.

In the latter part of the 19th century, however, a Viennese Jew, Theodor Herzl, proposed the migration to Palestine (after first suggesting and then discarding eastern Africa) by Jews from eastern Europe, where they were living under increasingly oppressive conditions. As a result of this Zionist movement, by 1918 the Jewish population in Palestine had grown from 8,000 during most of the 19th century to 58,000, or 10 percent of the Palestine population.

Came Hitler and the Nazi holocaust. The Jewish flight to Palestine became a flood. By 1948 the Jewish population was 608,000; the Palestinians numbered 1,200,000. **900,000 fled.**

After the Balfour declaration in 1917, promising a national homeland for the Jews in Palestine, the Palestinians had become apprehensive over the prospect of becoming a state, disenfranchised and their lands and homes bought out from under them — politically, economically, and culturally impoverished and impotent. Apprehension turned into fear and, as their fears became realized, into rage. Forces met forces. There were acts of terrorism on both sides, culminating in the slaughter by the Jewish Irgun organization of an entire Palestinian village. The 200 men, women, and children of Deir Yassin, 20 miles west of Jerusalem, were machine-gunned and stabbed to death five weeks before the end of the British mandate and the outbreak of war.

When the fighting ended a few months later, 600,000 who had fled the scene of the fighting (approximately 80 percent of the Palestinian population) were forbidden by the newly established state of Israel to return to the homes and farms that had been theirs and their families' since the dawn of history. They became refugees, stripped overnight of their earthly possessions and all means of carrying on their lives — homes, trades, and professions. The Palestinian problem was created.

Two hundred thousand found themselves in Gaza on the edge of Egyptian Sinai; 450,000 in Jordan, mostly on the West Bank of the River Jordan; 100,000 in Lebanon, mostly in Syria. By natural increase, those registered as refugees today total some 1,600,000. Nearly as many again live in the Middle East without the formal label of "refugee," making the total number of Palestinians in the world just short of 3 million. Ironically, Israel's present Jewish population is roughly the same, about 3 million.

At the outset most of the refugees lived in tents, some in caves, some in buildings converted into dormitories by the UNRWA which has spent on them some \$30 per person per year. There have been no opportunities for emigration to the general mass.

In 1967 the Gaza Strip and the West Bank were seized by the Israelis and are now administered by them. They occupied the Gaza Strip briefly after the 1968 war. The Palestinians living in both areas are now not only refugees living in their own land but a subject people.

What happens when the vast majority of the population of a country is forcibly uprooted by a militant minority, partly of foreign origin and confined over a quarter of a century to soul-destroying camp life without hope of change? There are no precedents in modern history.

There is, however, one case that could have been a basis for prognosis: In 1945, the high command made a study of military occupations of the past. It concluded that they can be successful for a period no longer than five years. After that, human nature begins to assert itself and the occupation begins to fall apart. The occupied population casts about for outside help. A resistance movement springs up. Lacking other means of asserting themselves, they turn to terrorism and other forms of violence.

As Amos Elon, Israel's renowned author, says: "There is a symmetry between the Israelis' traumatic memory of the holocaust and the Arabs' neurosis of shame, anger, humiliation, and rage. The loss of Palestine has bred something in Arab Zionism. The tracts of the Palestinian organization, are reminiscent of 'Zionist' pamphlets in the early days of the Arab terrorist organization al-Fatah."

It is almost a direct copy of the old emblem of the Jewish terrorist organization, Irgun — two fists holding two submachine guns crossed over the map of Palestine.

A failure to respond to the plight of the Palestinians has far had the following results:

- Wars between Israel and its neighbors in 1956, 1967, and 1973 with tens of thousands dead.
- Eruption between the refugees and the local national elements that nearly destroyed Jordan and has had a bad waste.

- The Soviet Union has been able to obtain a foothold in the Middle East, an area formerly denied to it, with a profound effect on the world balance of power.

- It is widely believed, some nuclear weapons are now in the area, they will inevitably be followed by more.
- By many estimates the Middle East is currently the most likely to situation to trigger World War III.

- The economies of the industrialized Western countries have been seriously hurt and today remain under a threat of even greater damage by the Arab use of oil resources as an economic weapon.

- Israel has seen whittled away much of the wide sympathy and support which it once enjoyed.

- The United Nations as an instrument for dealing with pressing world problems has been weakened and its future endangered by the polarization between Israel and the United States on the one hand and the Palestinians and their supporters around the world on the other. The ability of the United States to deal with world problems of importance to it has been impaired.

- The resort to terrorism by radical elements among the Palestinians has resulted in death to many innocent persons and danger to countless others.

There has been a tendency whenever the Palestinians and their allies have had a setback — as they have in 1948, 1967, 1973, and now in Lebanon — to say that the problem is over. Each time it has become worse. All efforts to solve the problem by capping the boiler have failed. The fingers will continue to increase until there is a solution.

The immediate parties to the conflict, Israel and the Palestinians, cannot by themselves fashion a solution. They do have the economic, military, political — or emotional — resources. The problem has become, as both Israel and the Palestinians tacitly if not always directly now acknowledge, a world problem. Its solution requires world attention and participation.

The main outlines of a solution are clear: Israel's security within mutually agreed boundaries must be assured, as it has not been during the past quarter century and is not today. The United Nations, the United States, and appropriate Western European countries should give specific guarantees of such security.

- Israel must give up its conquests of the West Bank, Gaza, and Sinai. In addition it should allow refugees, in a number to be determined (somewhere only in the tens of thousands compared with the hundreds of thousands of ad-dap drapes. They have been kept alive by the operation of UNRWA which has spent on them some \$30 per person per year. It must grant greater political, economic, and social rights and participation in the life of the country to Palestinians in Israel.

- The United Nations should organize a program of development for the West Bank, Gaza, and Sinai to provide jobs and employment for the Palestinians.

- The West, which has contributed with generosity to Israel's development, must make a similar contribution to the Palestinians whose plight is not dissimilar to that of the Jews before 1948.

- The oil-rich Arab states should contribute to such a program and agree to a staged program for full acceptance of the Palestinians into the Middle East community.

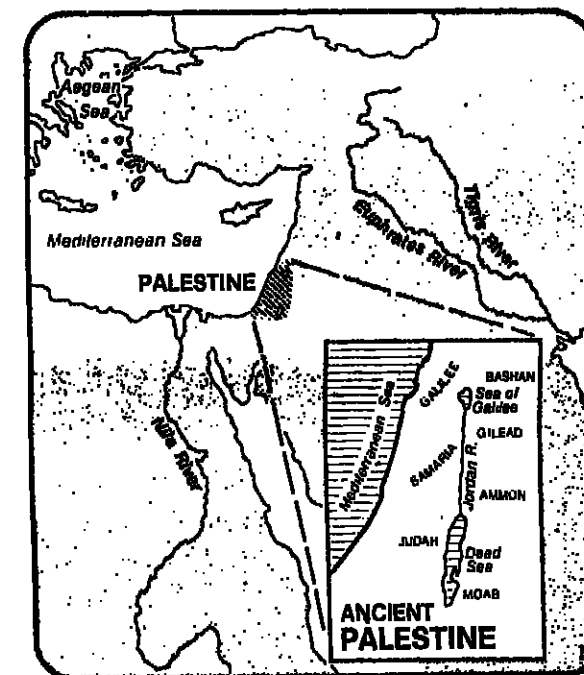
- The Palestinians and the United Nations must share in the administration of Jerusalem which is equally holy to three of the world's great religions.

The time is propitious. There are moderate leaders in Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and, most recently, in Syria who want peace. The Soviet Union wants detente and its influence in the area is temporarily at a lower point than it has been and could again become. The Palestinians, as a result of their setback in Lebanon, will be in a mood to give up their more extreme claims.

There have been opportunities for peace since 1948 which have been allowed to slip away. It is time for the world to step in and influence these two peoples, who have equally passionate attachment to the same land and have both been victims of massive injustices, to move toward a secure and just life.



Palestinian spokesman at UN: Farouk Kaddoumi



By Joan Forbes, staff cartographer



Palestinian in the Gaza Strip



A young fighter



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

A child born in exile

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home/fashion

Today's chic from a 236-year-old French fabric shop



Soulelato prints are to France what Liberty's are to London

By Serena Sinclair
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Tarascon, France
Fashion need not be tricky — it can be as simple, naive, and pleasing as a child's coloring book. Color it bright for one effect, astonishing your audience with a whole new color scheme for another.

That's exactly what they are doing down at a beautiful 17th-century convent on the river Rhone, where the distinguished 236-year-old, fabric-printing firm of Soulelato is based. Up in the rickety loft, thickly cobwebbed, are stored some 40,000 pear-wood print blocks and from these, with a fresh color eye, a revolution in subtlety is taking place.

Soulelato's prints are as typical of Provence as Liberty's are of Britain — they capture an essence that every traveler yearns to take home, perhaps in a dress or quilted waistcoat, perhaps simply in a little printed-cotton sackful of fresh lavender. Ethnic is all: here is what I reckon to be France's contribution to the great ethnic winter of '76.

Four designers have all those 40,000 designs to pluck from, and among the four is the dashing 30-year-old son of the firm's boss. He's an ex-filmmaker called Jean-Pierre Demery, and there is nothing remotely traditional about him except his devotion to high quality. His office gives one clue: gleaming white plastic and chrome, with low chocolate chairs matching the carpet, and stunning bunks of fabric pinned haphazardly on the walls among modern prints. It gives out onto a rooftop terrace all Astro-turfed and set with deck chairs and chic umbrellas. A few years ago it would have given rise to gasps — not so much now, for all these Provencal towns are sprouting immensely elegant modern furniture now under ancient tiled roofs scoured pink by the sun.

Prints we all know as straightforward yellow, red, and blue mixtures now come out coffee-bean brown with lilac and cream. They suddenly look sensationally chic for city wear (and winter wear, too) and not just summer holiday sportive.

Sometimes the four designers take streaky-line borders over to the hand-blocking men, sometimes checks are teamed with the highly traditional Kashmiri curlicues — the possibilities are infinite. Top French sportswear designer Jean Cacharel pops over from nearby Nîmes, his headquarters, to place big orders and work out his chosen designs for each season — and so do increasing numbers of other French fashion men.

Since the prints now look so much more chic, since it is a fashion world is overboard on pure fabrics, it is time for Soulelato to grow, and indeed they are. (Some 20 designs are now printed on wool, 10 on silk, in addition to those famous cottons.) New boutiques have come forth or now are in the pipeline in Boston, Beverly Hills, Dallas, San Francisco, Madrid, Ibiza, Hamburg, Jersey, Hawaii, and Zurich in addition to those all over France, in London, and in each Scandinavian capital. Clothes join the more traditional tablecloths, quilted sewing baskets, coin purses, cheerful umbrellas. Quilted tabards and cardigan jackets in these sharp new colorways make sense for year-round centrally heated living.

How did it all start? As in so many strong Western themes: look east. Indian sailors roamed up the Rhone some 300 years ago to the great Beaucroix Trade Fair, bearing their vegetable-dyed Kashmiri cottons. The French loved them, but when Finance Minister Calber forbade their import (to protect local mills) the French simply set about copying them instead. Unique indeed is the Soulelato yellow, using in first instance the seed of the Avignon fields, and though it has been translated into Swiss dyes the yellow remains the same: sunshine of Provence to hearten the world.

Forget the past and try a pudding for dessert

By Ann Ryan
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Traditional British puddings, which have been out of favor for years, are making a comeback and beginning to appear at sophisticated parties as well as on the family table. The main reason they have been shunned for decades is to do with horrific memories in many people's minds of school meals at which glutinous masses of rice or semolina pudding were regularly served. They still are, at some schools, being considered "wholesome and filling," alternating with stodgy steamed puddings, leathery suet puddings, and rock-hard pastries, usually accompanied by a thin, lumpy pretense at custard.

Today, many puddings provide scope for making use of fruits in season, with apples a recurring ingredient in winter puddings, and apple dumplings a favorite when apples are in season. Many puddings are made with a sugar coat of sugar or golden syrup and lemons to counteract the sweetness.

One favorite is in French. It is a famous cold-weather pudding that is served warm with cold cream poured over it.

A touch of surprise is added by a pouring of lemon juice over the top of the tart, and a few drops of lemon juice added to the golden syrup before it is poured into the pastry.

A lemon sponge pudding that is baked with delight by adults as well as children is one that can be baked in the oven together with the main course and served warm, having soaked in the cooking liquid for two layers of sponge cake on top and a bottom layer of creamy lemon sauce.

Another pudding involving fruit, which looks as good as it tastes, is Upside-Down Pudding in which walnuts and slices of pineapple are arranged in the bottom of a dish, a better is

poured over them, and when the pudding is turned out, the fruit is on top.

Bread and Butter Pudding is another of humble origin which can take its place proudly at any party. The creamy custard with which it is filled should not be overwhelmed by the slices of buttered bread lining the dish, and the sultanas that are so much a feature of it must be succulent, seedless, and plentiful. Here is another simple but delicious pudding that is light, easily prepared, and can be made in advance.

Queen of Puddings

- 1 lemon
- 1/4 pint milk
- 1/2 ounce butter
- 1 ounce castor or superfine sugar
- 2 ounces fresh white breadcrumbs
- 2 eggs
- 2 to 3 tablespoons strawberry or raspberry jam

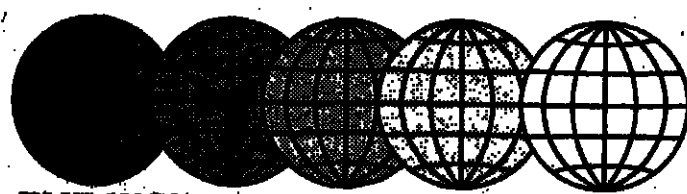
Preparation: Preheat oven to 350°F. Grease a 1 1/2 quart pudding dish. Put milk in a saucepan, bring to a boil, strain milk into a bowl, discard lemon peel, add butter and ounce of sugar. Stir until sugar is dissolved, then add breadcrumbs. Cook.

Add egg yolks, mix thoroughly, and turn into a buttered pie dish. Bake 20 minutes, then bake in a moderate oven for 25 to 30 minutes until set.

Remove, cool slightly, spread jam over the top. Whip white cream to firm snow, add 3 ounces of sugar, and stir mixture on top of the pudding.

Dust over with remaining sugar, let stand for 5 minutes, then bake in a slow oven until the mixture is set and straw-colored.

Remove using British measurements should remember that a U.S. cup is equal to 1/2 of a British cup. An American teaspoon is slightly smaller than a British one.



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financial

N. Ireland fights unemployment with six-man factories

By Takashi Uka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

"If you wanted a million of anything, you'd call up a big company in New York," said E. J. Cornish. "But if you just want 1 or 2 or 10 of something — that's more difficult."

That was the rationale behind Mr. Cornish's establishment of the Kilkeel Engineering Company in this pleasant fishing village near the southern border of Northern Ireland.

It also is the rationale behind LEDU, the Local Enterprise Development Unit, a state company set up by Northern Ireland's Department of Commerce.

Tom Short — curly-haired and with an engaging smile — is LEDU's development officer for the southern region. He is constantly on the move throughout his area, which includes the south Armagh region where terrorists of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) have presented a tough security problem. His goal is to find men with ideas which could lead to setting up a factory for 1, 10, 100 people; in fact, any number up to 50.

Mr. Cornish was a man with an idea. Tom Short found him, encouraged him, and the result is Kilkeel Engineering, which so far employs eight men, plus Mrs. Cornish as secretary and bookkeeper.

Sheet metal fabrication

Mr. Cornish's idea was metal fabrication, mainly stainless steel and aluminum. Kilkeel is a fishing port, and as Mr. Cornish said, a trawlerman would come to him and wave his arms around and say that he wanted a special contraption that would get his herring from one level on his boat onto another. It would be up to Mr. Cornish to translate the customer's ill-articulated demands into workable design terms and come up with a product he could use.

An Englishman, Mr. Cornish came to Kilkeel 10 years ago to start a factory which eventually employed 120 men. Then work fell away, the factory was sold and resold and eventually, at the age of 60, Mr. Cornish was declared "redundant" (in other words, he was fired). He was not ready to stop working, but at his age, he was considered unemployable. So he decided to launch out on his own. Two former coworkers joined him as partners, and together they raised 4,000 (£7,200).

LEDU supplied the factory premises at low rent (it was a portion of an abandoned American air base), gave grants for purchasing machinery (much of it secondhand), for training employees, and for legal fees involved in setting up the company.

"LEDU stands over you awhile to see you're capable of solving problems," Mr. Cornish said in his cubbyhole of an office, while Mr. Short just smiled.

Filling gaps in experience

This is, in fact, another important aspect of LEDU. Men with ideas for factories on this mini-scale have often worked their way up from the shop floor. They are not bankers or accountants. LEDU helps them to put their ideas into concrete workable form and then sees that they run a viable operation.

Kilkeel Engineering has been in business for a year and already Mr. Cornish is finding his premises too small.

Back in Belfast, where LEDU has its headquarters, development manager W. H. B. Yarr, and design manager K. Gilbert explained the concept behind LEDU. Unemployment is Northern Ireland's most serious economic problem, they said, and until LEDU was started five years ago all government effort was directed toward promoting jobs in large units — factories that would employ hundreds of people. This effort, of course, continues.

But rural unemployment is even more



Dundonald sweater factory. By R. Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Combating Northern Ireland's most serious problem — unemployment

serious than urban unemployment — in some cases reaching 30 percent, said Mr. Yarr. Unemployment also tends to encourage violence, in that young men with time on their hands are much more likely to join a demonstration or even to become terrorist gunmen.

Travel discouraged by violence

Furthermore, in Northern Ireland's troubled security situation, labor tends to be immobile. Men in a town with high unemployment will not travel 20 or 30 miles to a job in another town if it means going through an insecure area.

So the job has to be brought to the man. In rural areas, this means starting mini factories, often based on processing of agricultural pro-

duce or on the making or repair of agricultural tools.

It also means reviving dying crafts such as candlemaking or glassblowing or saddle-making. Crafts are Mr. Gilbert's field, and he noted proudly that whereas in the early 1960s Northern Ireland had only five craftsmen with work of displayable standard, today it had over 250.

From 1971 to 1975, LEDU sponsored more than 300 small businesses and produced more than 4,500 new jobs. The cost to the state was less than 5.5 million (about \$10 million) — "cheaper than keeping chaps on the dole," as LEDU's chairman, John Waddell, says.

Despite the recession, during the past year LEDU has found 800 more jobs and the next year its target is 1,000.

Capitalists get most of the beds at the new Budapest Hilton

By Ron Scherer
Business and financial
correspondent of
The Christian Science
Monitor

New York
Construction of Hilton International's new hotel in communist Budapest, now scheduled to open New Year's Day, was delayed by an archaeological find. In Manila, the Hilton chain came under strong political pressure to expand when economic conditions told the company this was unwise. In West Germany, Hilton executives were pressed for political contributions. These are part of the sticky side of being in charge of the world's globe-trotting hotel chain.

In Budapest, excavators digging the foundations for Hilton's first hotel behind the Iron Curtain stumbled upon the ruins of an ancient city.

The Hungarians rushed in coal miners to complete the excavations in order to preserve the remains as much as possible.

Unfortunately for Hilton, the completion of the excavation took two years. Since the actual negotiations for the hotel took five years, the opening of the Budapest Hilton this New Year's Eve will mark a special celebration for Mr. Strand. It will be the 60th hotel managed by Hilton, a subsidiary of Trans World Airlines. Fortunately for Hilton, the actual cost of

building the hotel, situated on the banks of the Danube, was underwritten by the Hungarian Government. Otherwise, notes Mr. Strand, the cost of staying in a room would be "astronomical."

The Budapest Hilton also serves as an excellent example of how Hilton operates overseas. The cost of building was undertaken by the host government (about 50 percent of Hilton's partners are governments), but the task of managing is undertaken by Hilton.

The Budapest operation is unique, however, in the sense that Hilton will make its profit based on how much foreign exchange it brings into the country. It is also unique in that it is a joint venture with the Hungarian Government.

major Russian delegation were to sweep into Budapest, comments Mr. Strand, "only 10 percent of the rooms could be filled with communists."

Hotels get a good deal of attention from politicians around the world. A recent story in the New York Times highlighted the hotel glut in Manila, which was the result of President Marcos's strong desire to build new hotels in the Philippines. Recall Mr. Strand, "Our local owners came under intense pressure to expand the Hilton in Manila, but we could see that was unwarranted. Mr. Marcos wrote a letter telling us to add an 180 rooms, but we refused. Later, he said it was a mistake. He should have added 140 rooms."

By reading across this table of last Tuesday's mid-day inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges. (C) = commercial rate.

	U.S. Dollar	British Pound	West German Mark	French Franc	Dutch Guilder	Swiss Franc	Italian Lira	Japanese Yen
New York	1.0000	1.5900	1.1500	1.9900	2.3600	2.0700	1.0000	1.0000
London	1.5900	1.0000	1.1500	1.9900	2.3600	2.0700	1.0000	1.0000
Frankfurt	1.1500	1.1500	1.0000	1.9900	2.3600	2.0700	1.0000	1.0000
Paris	1.9900	1.9900	1.9900	1.0000	2.3600	2.0700	1.0000	1.0000
Amsterdam	2.3600	2.3600	2.3600	2.3600	1.0000	2.0700	1.0000	1.0000
Zurich	2.0700	2.0700	2.0700	2.0700	2.0700	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000

The following are U.S. dollar values only: Argentina peso: 207 (C); Australian dollar: 1.27 (C); Danish kroner: 1.36 (C); Italian lire: 201 (C); Japanese yen: 360 (C); New Zealand dollar: 3.67 (C); South African rand: 1.19 (C).

Source: First National Bank of Boston

Why the best Marzipan candy is so expensive

By David R. Francis
Business and financial editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Lübeck, West Germany
Many Germans love to eat dachshunds, poodles, beetles, locomotives, and snowmen — when they are made from marzipan, an almond-paste candy.

That taste has kept J. G. Niederegger GmbH & Co., West Germany's top maker of Marzipan, in business for more than a century. Boasis Hans-Karl Siebenmarck, manager of the traditional, conservative, old-line family firm: "We are the oldest. We are the biggest. We have the best brand name."

Niederegger marzipan is also perhaps the most expensive in Germany. One can easily spend a small fortune in Lübeck's large Niederegger shop and "Konditorei" (café with pastries and sweets). They are part of a Niederegger headquarters across the street from the city's historic Gothic city hall.

But its price — ranging from less than a dollar to \$10 or \$20 — hasn't stopped prosperous Germans from buying marzipan-fashioned eggs, fruit, vegetables, eels, fish, turtles, wild boars, sausages, rabbits, and dozens of other shapes.

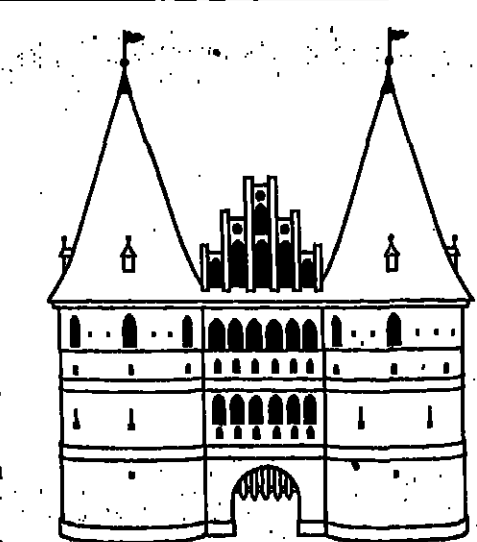
Niederegger sales in the fiscal year ending last spring were up 15 percent without any last year and despite a recession in Germany.

"We have every year a small increase in sales," notes Mr. Siebenmarck. "We say that is enough."

Niederegger is even fussier about where its products are sold. "We do not sell to discount stores or cheap stores," claims Mr. Siebenmarck.

Rather it deals directly with candy specialty stores, various "Konditorei" and the better department stores.

This sales method, figures Mr. Siebenmarck, helps ensure the freshness of the marzipan. The candy contains no chemical preservatives



Marzipan symbol: Lübeck's old gate

and thus has a shelf life of only about six months.

By avoiding cheaper stores, Niederegger intends to maintain its reputation for quality. Referring to continued sales growth, Mr. Siebenmarck boasts: "That shows people prefer quality to quantity."

In the case of marzipan, quality means using some 95 percent of pure almond paste and only 5 percent sugar in the marzipan. Cheaper marzipans can use a 50-50 ratio. Sugar costs far less than almonds.

Johann Georg Niederegger began forming marzipan figures at the same location in downtown Lübeck in 1822. Today the firm has a plant elsewhere in Lübeck as well as the facility across from the city hall. Ownership of the firm remains completely in the hands of the family, descendants of Mr. Niederegger.

Some concessions to modernity have been made. For instance, Niederegger now uses a computer to plan its production run. The company's busiest period is from August to early March, when it is producing products for sale at Christmas and Easter.

About 10 or 12 percent of production is exported to the United States, Sweden, the Netherlands, Norway, Britain, Denmark, and Switzerland. But France takes virtually none. "Perhaps marzipan is not to their taste," says Mr. Siebenmarck.

people

Has Lenin's dream faded?

By Elizabeth Pond
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

For all its Sputniks and jet fighters, the Soviet Union's march into the future is proceeding at a snail's pace. It is a curious phenomenon. A society that "shook the world" with its revolution only six decades ago — in art, foreign policy, social welfare, feminism — has turned profoundly conservative.

The country is run by a cautious gerontocracy. In effect the same people have been ruling the government, universities, and factories for 35 years.

Those dazzling experiments in modern art have been supplanted by bland socialist realism. Foreign Commissar Leonid Brezhnev's order to ignore foreign governments and radicalize their proletariats has been forgotten, to the relief of other governments, by one of the most protocol-conscious diplomatic bureaucracies in the world. And the Soviet Union blithely maintains the only major empire left in the world.

The guarantee of work to every person has been maintained, but the pensions, safety standards, housing, diet, and leisure possibilities of that worker lag far behind those in Western Europe.

Firebrand feminist Alexandra Kollontai, who was active from the Bolshevik revolution to the mid-1940s, has given place to the tired housewife who, in addition to holding down a job, spends an average 15 hours a week doing housework. There is not even a token woman member of the Politburo, the top policymaking committee of the ruling Communist Party.

Yet all this conservatism — and stability has been the boast of Communist Party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev in his dozen years at the top — must be exacting a price in the society's responsiveness to economic and social change. Karl Marx said as much.

The forces of change include industrialization, the spread of education, general normalization of life after decades of chaos, and loss of idealism as well as regional and national influences.

Most of these forces would tend to make the system a bit more flexible.

Industrialization poured millions of peasants into Soviet cities from the 1890s on. It gave them an education, taught them ballroom dancing, showed them the comforts of cold and sometimes hot running water, and introduced the annoyances of living cheek-by-jowl in communal apartments.

In the decades of greatest migration — and worst Stalin purges — it gave those peasants who were not branded as kulaks (wealthy peasant farmers) greater social mobility than at any other time before or after.

Technical intelligentsia

At the same time industrialization has brought into being a new technical intelligentsia. These engineers have been fully indoctrinated politically, but they also have learned to think logically in a framework apart from ideology. They have been introduced to Western technical magazines and even, with the wide-scale imports of Western plants, to Western technicians.

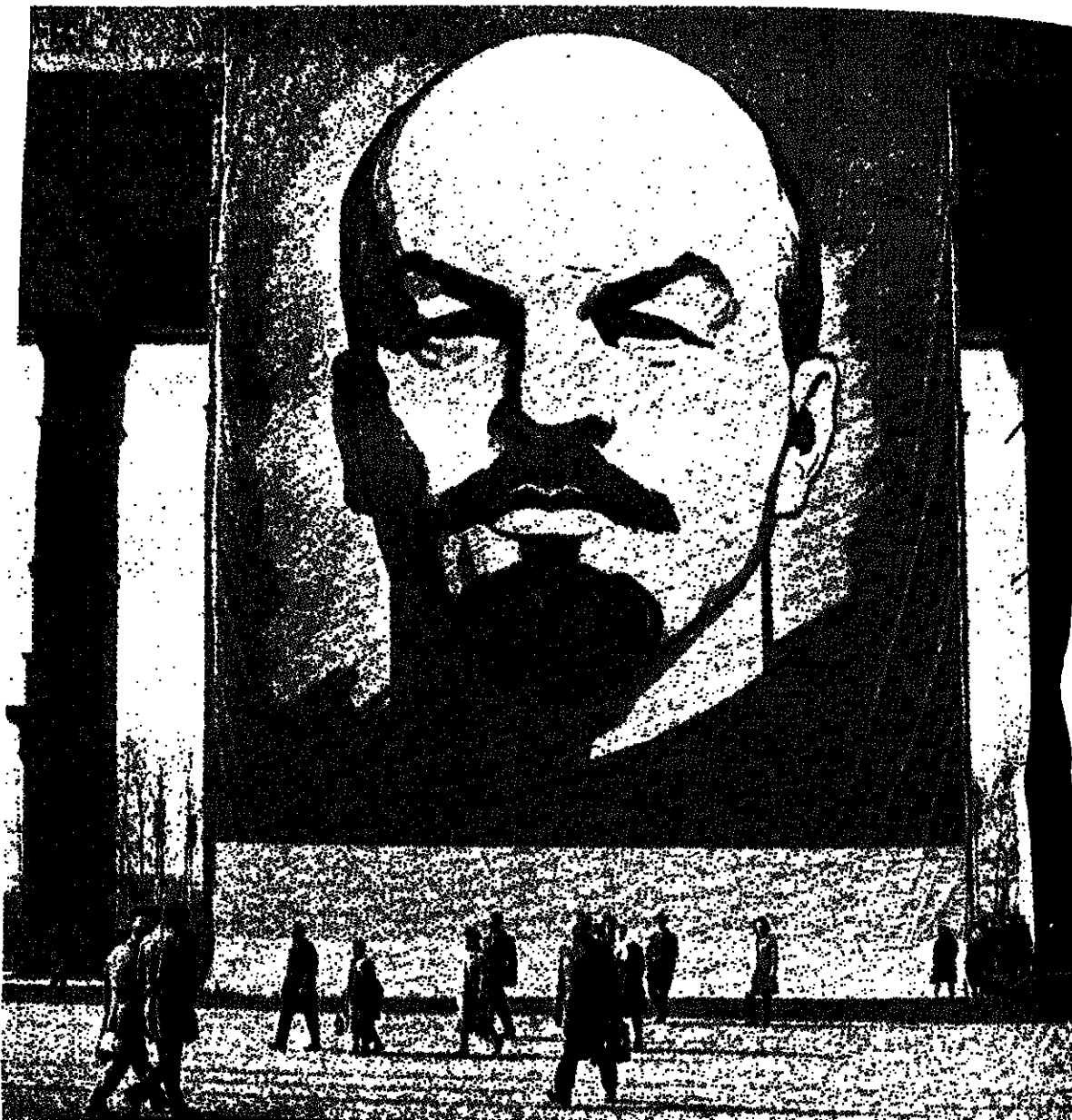
Some Western sociologists expect interest groups to coalesce among the new specialists and to broaden participation in Soviet economic decisionmaking. They argue that Mr. Brezhnev has allowed some autonomy to specialists.

Education of Communist Party and KGB secret police bureaucrats has been upgraded sharply with many rising cadres having a background in industrial engineering. This process eventually might do away with some of the cruder excesses of these ruling organizations. But it might also give their operations more sophistication and effectiveness in blocking social change.

Only after Joseph Stalin's death in 1953 — and after party chief Nikita S. Khrushchev's revolution in 1954 of Stalin's rule — did life gradually return to normal. Most of the surviving political prisoners were released from the Siberian labor camps. Khrushchev turned the KGB and brought it back under the wing of the party. Indiscriminate terror was reduced to a mechanism of control.

With this, the terrifying "atomization" in which a person trusted no one but his or her spouse evolved into a kind of "moderation." In a welcome relief the circle of trust widened to include slight to ten friends.

In addition, Messrs. Khrushchev and Brezhnev improved living conditions of the population. Between 1950 and 1970 overall per capita consumption jumped nearly 50 percent, while consumption of foods rose 48 percent, soft goods 64 percent, and consumer durables 127 percent. There is a



Everyone knows who he is — would he recognize the Soviet Union?

major commitment to increase meat consumption, and automobiles became available for private purchase in the 1970s.

So far the Soviet consumer has been satisfied with this much improvement. But the rate of per capita increase has dropped to 1 or 2 percent a year and threatens to go down to zero within a few years. If it does, even the modest consumer expectations excited by the improvements to date might not be assuaged.

The Soviet Government signaled its sensitivity to such a possibility when Polish price riots toppled party first secretary Wladyslaw Gomulka in 1970. Orders for Soviet price rises were rescinded. But the unique designation of higher growth rates for consumer goods than for heavy industry in the 1970-75 economic plan was aborted.

The loss of idealism and an accompanying shift in the function of ideology have been increasingly apparent here in the past two decades. The enthusiasm of the revolution faded through the 1920s and 1930s in spite of the purge of the Communist Party itself in the late 1930s. It was superseded during World War II by an intense patriotism and faith in Stalin that persisted in spite of the dictator's cruelties. Khrushchev's "de-Stalinization" of 1956 and 1961 marked the end of both these innocent faiths, however.

To some extent they have been replaced by a patriotic pride in the Soviet Union's global power, space achievements, and Olympic victories. But with no immediate war against such patriotism remains diffuse and unfocused.

At the heart of the leadership in high school textbooks is a picture of the revolution in the world to the more mundane advancing of the domestic economy and standard of living. Perhaps ideology is "no longer a motor and a framework," one Western diplomat suggested.

Political considerations first

The broader question then becomes whether the society now is deprived of inspiration and dynamism — if nothing is left but widespread cynicism and opportunism.

Regional and national influences for change in Soviet society might come through the Baltic states, Siberia, Eastern Europe, or Central Asia. European-style Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania, with their atmospheric castles, parks, and cultural life that is near to Moscow, are highly attractive to Slav tourists. Siberia, with its endless expanses of empty land, might give more openness and even confidence to Soviet society. Eastern Europe, which is even more Western than the Baltic states, could have its own long-term seductive influence on the Soviet Union through Polish language and culture and Hungary's economic experiment.

On the other hand, any surge of anti-Slav nationalism in Central Asia could prod the Soviet Union back in a more repressive direction, both in the character of the original nationalism and in any Slav backlash.

Arrayed against the forces of change are some formidable inhibiting forces. Generally, these tend to maintain a rigid political control over the play of any independent sociological or economic trends.

These inhibiting forces include the enforced primacy of politics over economic and social considerations, the authoritarian weight of Russian and Soviet history, and the persistence of peasant attitudes.

Bureaucratic "reproduction"

And if idealism has gone stale, the ability of the bureaucracy to reproduce itself has not. Komsomol leaders graduate from heading Siberian railroad construction teams to party posts. Managers in Siberia clearly maintain their sense of drive and personal achievement. Young recruits gratefully join the KGB, with its higher pay, Moscow residence permits, and immediate apartments.

Furthermore, Russia's history reinforces acceptance of established authority. Individual responsibility and initiative were discouraged in a land that had no Renaissance of Reformation, no truly secular state until 1917, practically no bourgeoisie, and artificial destruction of the entire class of Russian Western liberal thinkers under Stalin.

Under such conditions persistence of peasant attitudes is not surprising. The population that remains more a (former) lumpenproletariat than a modern working class. It is therefore easy for conservatives within the apparatus to turn popular anti-intellectualism — often tinged with anti-Semitism — against would-be reformers.

On balance, therefore, the immediate Soviet future is likely to see:

• An intelligentsia with a significant but small dissident movement in the Western liberal tradition and a corps of technicians primarily interested in improving its amenities.

• An economy that will continue to muddle through with out major reform, with gross success alternating with glaring failures.

• Nationalisms that will become more assertive but will not threaten to break up the Soviet Union.

• Foreign policy that continues a working détente with the United States despite rough patches, a prolonged rivalry with China, and no trail-blazing.

A political succession within the next two or three years releasing some changes that have been pent up during the past 10 or 20 years.

Second in a series

Creampuffs instead of bullets

By David Sterritt

At first I thought it must be a misprint in the press release I received. I could accept the idea of a nostalgic gangster musical called "Bugsy Malone." But with a "general-audience"

Film

recommendation, in "sophisticated" 1978? The rating "G" doesn't usually stand for "gangster" these days.

So I inquired. Yes, "Bugsy" was on the level. It was also, I found, the likeliest idea for a major movie in many a year.

That "G" rating is especially appropriate, since the average age of a "Bugsy" cast member is somewhere around 12 years. When members of Fat Sam's gang aim vicious-looking "splurge guns" at their rivals, what splutters out are creampuffs, not bullets. Henchmen chauffeur their bosses on pedal-driven limousines. Warring crooks bust up each other's suspicious stills. When Bugsy wipes out the bad guys with an array of helpers recruited from a soup kitchen — the date is 1929 — the result is not a bloodbath but a custard-bath.

This odd by charming idea is the brainchild of director-writer Alvin Parker, who has assembled "Bugsy Malone" with

great panache. The editing is super-snappy, the camera work is often rich, the screenplay is coy but frequently on target with its tongue-in-cheek recollections of bygone movie styles.

Most important, though, is the large cast consisting of talented and very witty children. The leaders of the pack — Scott Baio as Bugsy, John Cassisi as Fat Sam, Martin Lev as Dandy Dan — are keen satirists with firm senses of fun. Young Cassisi stole the show for me, every time he lapsed into broken Italian to the befuddlement of his uncomprehending right-hand man, Knuckles ("But boss, I'm Jewish!").

And special mention must be made of Jodie Foster, having a wonderful time in her own element after her role in the harrowing "Taxi Driver." As Tallulah, "the tantalizing vamp of the chorus at Fat Sam's Grand Slam Speakeasy" — which serves soda pop, by the way — she is class personified.

Thus in some lively songs by popstar Paul Williams, and you have a quickly entertaining package. I'm not sure who the "Bugsy" audience will be: kids on the one hand and nostalgia buffs on the other, I suppose.

"Bugsy Malone" deserves to be seen by everyone interested in a stylish and decidedly unusual musical, however. Hint around and behave well, and maybe your kids will take you for a surprise treat.



'Humpty' Albin Jenkins as Flizzy

Monty of Alamein — 'an unimaginative slogger'?

The Field Marshal, by Alan Chalfont. London: Weidenfeld & Nicolson, £8.95.

By Stephen Webbe

Monty doubled into the school hall, a beaming headmaster at his side. I'm not sure if he was wearing his uniform but I do remember that he'd just come back from China and was tickled pink to have been offered a Coke by Mao when they met in the Forbidden City.

Bluntly, we British schoolboys weren't impressed with a wartime hero whose feat of arms in a distant desert battle none of us could remember. It may have been ungrateful but we didn't hold him in any notable awe. And neither does Lord Chalfont in this masterly analysis of the last of the famous battlefield generals, the mere mention of whose name can still, 34 years after his triumph at the Afrika Korps at El Alamein, induce apoplectic fury in some and quite inordinate misting of the eyes in others.

Nevertheless the former Defense Correspondent of The Times is supremely fair in dissecting the character and achievements of a man who ranks as the greatest British general and national hero since Wellington.

It was only Montgomery's very considerable military prowess that offset character defects that would have torpedoed the career of anyone of less martial stature. One of the most brilliant trainers and leaders of men to be thrown up by the Second World War he was, to the despair of superiors and colleagues, also arrogant, abrasive, self-opinionated, and cocky.

The most scandalous treatment Montgomery ever meted out to a subordinate was that he accorded his own chief of staff, Freddie de Guingand, who, despite repeated breakdowns, had extricated him from many a difficult situation of his own making with a seemingly limitless tact and diplomacy. After luring the exhausted officer from sick leave to the War Office with the prospect of becoming his deputy as Chief of the Imperial General Staff, Monty announced he was appointing another general to the post.

On the whole it seems the ever-gentle and unfailingly courteous Eisenhower was able to stomach more of the prickly Field Marshal than anyone else, particularly during the strategic wrangles over how to invade Germany after the Normandy landings.

The Supreme Commander wanted to advance on a broad front to the Rhine, but Montgomery, who regarded Eisenhower as something of a nonentity, repeatedly urged a bold, forty-division Junge towards the Ruhr and Berlin, which, since 1936, he had dreamt of entering at the head of a victorious British Army. Where others might have been goaded to more extreme measures, Eisenhower firmly and diplomatically quashed Monty's less than realistic assault on the Reich.

"Whatever might be said of his character and personality, or of the errors of judgment he frequently committed," Lord Chalfont stresses, "he was the conqueror of the Germans on the Western Desert. . . . His success continued, and his reputation grew, during the

climax of the war in Normandy. No amount of criticism, however justifiable in the context of his personal behaviour, can ever take away from him these laurels, which remain as fresh today as they were in the emotional days of victory."

Lord Chalfont, a former British Army officer of long experience, concludes that in his conduct of the battle of El Alamein, "it is not too unjust to see Montgomery as an unimaginative slogger" and he hints that his meticulous planning and elaborate preparation may have been a trifle obsessive. Eighth Army enjoyed an overwhelming preponderance of men, tanks, aircraft, and anti-tank guns on the eve of the battle and the Germans have always contended that it was essentially a contest of materiel in which not even the charismatic Rommel and his elite Afrika Korps could make up for the fearful attrition of Axis supply lines.

When the author approached Montgomery about a book on his life the Field Marshal insisted that "if you are going to write about me, you must find out what makes me tick." With great authority, considerable wit, and gentle sarcasm Lord Chalfont has done just that. Though never excusing the Field Marshal's behavior he does maintain, with considerable persuasiveness, that it can be explained by a loveless childhood and a tragically brief marriage.

Although Lord Chalfont concludes that Monty, if not one of the great captains of history, was a very good commander, one is left with the indelible impression that rather having greatness thrust upon him, he relentlessly thrust greatness on himself.

Stephen Webbe, a student of military history, is currently writing a book on the battle of Bunker Hill.

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travel

Despite unrest, Jamaica still tourist haven

By Shirley C. Soman
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Jamaica is lush and green, with a blue and turquoise sea, fascinating waterfalls and rivers, and a great deal for tourists to do.

But Jamaica is also a problem. Beautiful, sunny, warm, colorful, but still a problem.

The reason is the sharp contrast between the poor and the rich, both natives and visitors, who "have made it." (This problem, by the way, is prevalent throughout the Caribbean.)

In the old days, according to Pamela Swaby, the hard-working sales manager of the new Inter-Continental Hotel in Ocho Rios, nobody had anything. Practically everybody was poor. Now the gap is striking, and it's causing some of the strife you've been reading about in the newspapers lately.

But that needn't keep you from coming, though tourist officials recommend that visitors be careful where they go at night. Many Caribbean islands depend in good part on the tourist dollar for valuable revenue. Jamaica is one of them.

Of course, some tourists prefer to be adventuresome. I met one couple from San Francisco who had rented a car in Montego Bay and traveled the length and breadth of the island in two weeks, going the southern route to Kingston and coming back via the north.

They had stayed in miserable hotels and in beautiful hotels and many times were invited to dinner by local professional people whom they happened to meet in their travels.

They were delighted with their trip, and encountered no un-



Rafting in Jamaica

toward incidents. However, I was advised by several "old hands" in this area not to travel the southern route and not to go into Kingston without a guide. On the whole I think this is good advice.

Still, Jamaica is a place to frolic in a tropical setting. The beaches are wonderful, and some of the hotels and villas are magnificent.

Highly recommended are those in the Mammee Bay area, which are thoroughly inspected by officials of the Jamaica Association of Villas and Apartments.

Also on the "must see" list are the two Inter-Continental hotels, the Hilton, the Sans Souci, the Tower Isle, the Half Moon.

Despite Jamaica's internal problems, you needn't be confined to your hotel, which is just as well. Sightseeing in many spots is spectacular.

Without fail, for instance, you will want to be at Shaw Park Gardens, just above the beautiful Ocho Rios Bay on Tuesday afternoons for the lovely tea (with sandwiches) and the colorfully costumed military band.

Of course, the best part of Shaw Park Gardens is the walk through the gardens themselves, down a narrow lane to the various levels of waterfalls, and down some more to a centuries-old, huge fig tree. You are bound to have enormous fun climbing up Dunn's River Falls in your bathing suit. Human chains are formed to hold hands up the falls, with various guides helping out. It's wet and slippery and eminently satisfying as a tourist "see-and-do."

Children will enjoy seeing the caves and the underwater lake, and they might even like the alligators and other reptiles on the Safari Animal Farm.

Aside from Shaw Park Gardens you can enjoy plantation tours in Jitneys. Prospect Estate and Brimmer Hall are two that have such tours. So does the plantation that belongs to Sir Harold Mitchell, who was Henry and Nancy Kissinger's host this past Christmas.

And on Sunday nights, in the Ocho Rios area, there is a feast of native Jamaican food at \$15 per person, which includes a scenic, nighttime trip by torchlight "Up the White River." In fact, the event is called just that. Rafting, horseback riding, horse races, soccer, polo, deep-sea fishing, snorkeling, and scuba diving, and, of course, golf and tennis are available in many spots for tourists, in addition to the usual swimming, sunning, and small-boat sailing.

Ping-pong, shuffleboard, kite-flying, jungle garden tour, volleyball on beach and in pool, shelling (wonderful, unusual shells), bird-watching (more than 200 varieties of birds are claimed) are other common activities.

Horticultural or botanical expeditions can be fascinating too, since 200 species of orchid (one source says 700), 500 species of fern, and 1,000 species of trees grow on the island, plus a wide variety of other tropical flowers. Seventy-three orchid species are found only on Jamaica.

Dining out can be very festive here. You can try the local food in many restaurants if you like curried goat, codfish, and ackee, and roast suckling pig. Or, if you want to be sure of a great American-style meal, reserve a place at the Sans Souci (men must wear jackets and ties) or the restaurant where the Kissingers had their New Year's Eve dinner, Maxim's (on the north shore on Route 1A near Ocho Rios). For a very pleasant outdoor barbecue, try the Runaway Bay Hotel.

Shopping is another happy tourist activity. But here you are less insulated from the gap between rich and poor. In fact, in Ocho Rios this is quite striking in one section, the Pineapple Place Shopping Center. It's a large, beautiful, yellow-painted complex of small stores with often lovely and relatively inexpensive goods on one side of the main road, facing an extensive series of side-by-side shacks displaying native crafts and goods.

In the Pineapple Place Shopping Center, Ruth Claridge (she also has shops in Montego Bay and in Kingston) has lovely long and short cotton dresses, skirts and other items, at reasonable prices — \$25 to \$30. Her interesting designs and fabrics are created right on the island.

The Runaway Bay Hotel, between Discovery Bay and Ocho Rios, also has interesting shops. The place I was the happiest to find, however, was the Jewelry Factory in the town of St. Ann's Bay.

The Jewelry Factory, founded by a colorful Canadian gemologist named Sam Smith after he discovered gem stones on the island in 1965, sells a variety of lovely agates, jade (in short supply), chert, coral, and agatized coral in rings, pins, earrings, necklaces — again at prices that do not seem excessive.

There is sightseeing, too, of course. Driving is on the left side of the street, British-style. It's fairly easy to get used to, but most of the cars are tin cans without seat belts that bang along at speeds too high for the roads. You can order a better car if you do it far enough in advance or can use a cab or a mini-bus. There is also some biking, but I would not recommend it because of the narrow, fairly rutted Jamaican roads pretty heavily trafficked with cars.

My own limited experience indicated that Jamaica (like any place else) has wonderful people — and hostile people. Prices for food (if you are in a villa) are out-of-sight. Cab and car rental prices (unless you're careful) are also out-of-sight. Unless you are determined to have privacy and quiet.

My own preference, now that I have been there and tried both villas (one was run down and dirty, with poor car, despite my fine reputable old travel agency) and hotel, is quite clear. A fine hotel with a group tour would be fine.

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education

Where are the technology students? Callaghan asks

By Takashi Oka
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Prime Minister James Callaghan, a man without a university degree, has initiated a national debate on education.

Why did 30,000 vacancies in science and technology facilities at universities and polytechnic institutes remain unfilled last year, he asked, when industry is crying out for skilled workers and technicians?

Why do most of the brightest university graduates prefer academic or the civil service to a career in industry?

Should there not be more cooperation between industry and schools aimed at getting graduates fitted for industrial jobs?

Is there sufficient emphasis in schools on basic skills like numeracy and literacy? Was the nation getting the best value for the £6 billion (\$9.9 billion) it spent annually on education?

Lack of incentive cited

In asking these questions, Mr. Callaghan strongly implied that one of the reasons for Britain's falling behind its European competitors was the low priority accorded here to scientific and technical education and the lack of incentives for bright young graduates to take up a career in manufacturing.

"There is no virtue," he reminded an audience recently at Ruskin College, Oxford, "in

producing socially well-adjusted members of society who are unemployable because they don't have the skills." Some of his remarks were greeted with jeers and protests from an audience hall filled with placards. Teachers' unions and students are apprehensive about crisis-induced cuts in education budgets and about teachers losing control over the curriculum to officials and to parent groups.

The Prime Minister waited quietly several times for the protests to cease before going on. The son of a naval petty officer who had to go to work as soon as he finished school to support his widowed mother, Mr. Callaghan has strong ideas on education and the role it should play in equipping young people for work in the real world.

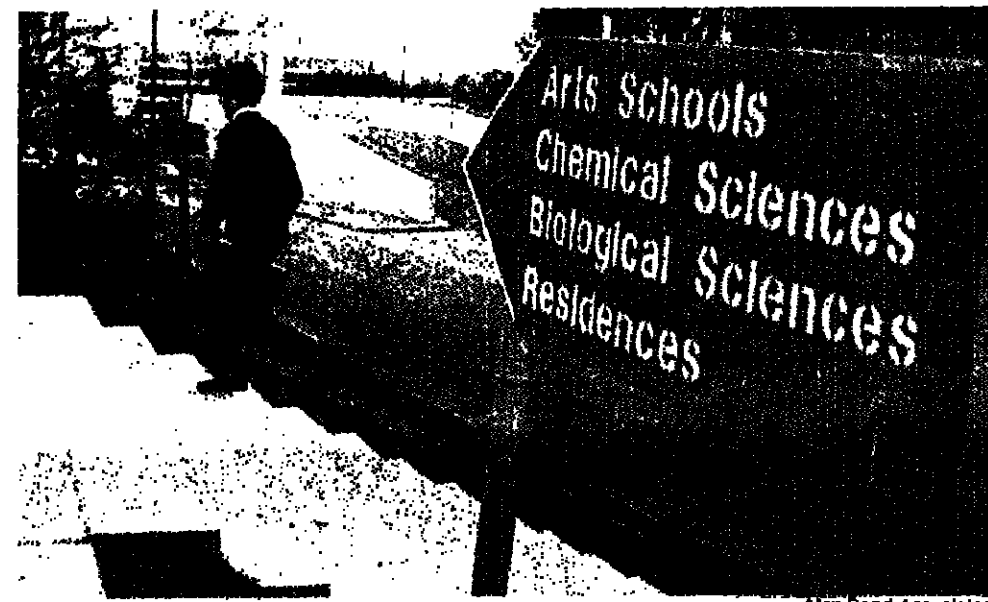
Parents' concern reflected

His speech, widely heralded before its actual delivery at Oxford, reflected the concern many parents feel that modern teaching methods do not sufficiently emphasize the good old-fashioned skills of literacy and numeracy.

It also expressed his anxiety that at a time when industry requires greater and greater technical skills, many teachers seem to be preoccupied with the flowering of their students' personalities.

The aim of education, Mr. Callaghan said, is "to equip children for a lively constructive place in society and also to fit them to do a job of work." Both goals were equally important.

What was required was for children "to be



University of East Anglia

Alan Bond Associates

Late for class — art class most likely

sically literate, to be basically numerate, to understand how to live and work together, to have respect for others and respect for the individual."

'Great national debate'

The Prime Minister took some of the sting out of his remarks by phrasing them as questions rather than as assertions. He emphasized that these should be the material of a great national debate.

Fred Jarvis, general secretary of the National Union of Teachers, said he welcomed

such a national debate. Schools today were far better than they had been, and were turning out better-qualified graduates in all fields. But if there was controversy over teaching methods, let it be aired as fully as possible, he said.

In his recent Cabinet reshuffle announced in September, Mr. Callaghan has named the energetic and articulate Mrs. Shirley Williams (former secretary of state for prices and consumer protection) as Secretary of State for Education. Mrs. Williams is expected to take up all aspects of educational reform, including the workings of the examination system.

Readin', writin', and fly casting?

Australia's St. Paul's school big on offbeat courses

By Bruce L. Warrell
Special to
The Christian Science Monitor

Baxter, Australia

About 30 miles from Melbourne along a country road guarded by gum trees and brightened by the fluffy yellow balls of the wattle tree, one comes to an entrance marked "Woodleigh." One turns into St. Paul's School on the campus site of Woodleigh to pass flowering pink heath at the gate and to see from the circular drive a cluster of six pine buildings almost camouflaged by their surroundings.

The brochure states that St. Paul's School Woodleigh is "a new, small, independent, co-educational, secondary day school." Right away, though, one gets the feeling that there is something different about this school and this is borne out by the day's visit. Not only is it different in its natural architecture and layout, but it is different in the way it operates as a school.

The first three and the last three lessons of the day cover a traditional core of subjects such as English, mathematics, science, geography, language, social studies, art, music, physical education. But for the hour before lunch each of the 295 students can enrich his experience by choosing one course from 30 activity options which he pursues four days a week for two weeks.

Students in the school's first year are offered a wide range of topics: aerodynamics, Indonesian cooking, mechanics, intensive mathematics coaching, skin diving, fly casting, animal husbandry, and tapestry. Staff members are appointed as much for what they can offer in these electives (run by a full-time activities officer), as for their academic training.

Money earned by school

Some of the mid-day electives are part of a commercial enterprise where students develop responsibility, initiative, and decision-making. Before it was a school, "Woodleigh" was a flower farm growing the hardy native, flowering heath in white, pink, and purple. Rather than dispense with the flower farm, the principal, Michael Norman, felt that students could earn some money both for themselves and the school by taking flower farming as one of the electives.

Students picked the heath, parents controlled quality, packing and shipping interstate, and as a result \$1,500 went toward the purchasing of a 16-seat minibus from this activity and 20 percent of the profits was paid to the children themselves last year.

The canteen, providing hamburgers, slicing sausages, etc., is run by students under the guidance of a teacher. Bicycles, drums made from oil barrels are sold, staff cars are serviced, student-designed T-shirts and windbreakers are sold; power

mowers rebuilt; wool is handspun; the pottery wheel produces saleable products; all stemming from the hour's activity period before lunch and with all the profits being turned back into the school.

St. Paul's at Woodleigh has another worthwhile innovation. The Australian school term lasts 13 weeks. The term at St. Paul's is divided into two six-week sessions with what they call Week 7 in between. No formal lessons are held in this week and instead 23 programs are offered ranging from photography, work and social experience in the community, careers investigation, printing, Elizabethan week, television studio (in conjunction with a neighboring teachers' college) to skiing at Falls Creek.

The 'complete Elizabethan'

Let's take a look at what went on during Elizabethan Week. Seventeen students from Forms I to V chose this topic for their special week. They learned three Elizabethan dances, the pavan, the branle, the pease, and three Elizabethan madrigals. They learned the customs, manners in walking and eating, and the language of the period, practicing these in costume.

This was followed by a look at Beaumont and Fletcher's "The Knight of the Burning Pestle" after which the students used the opening of this play where a grocer and his wife come to a theater and give a commentary on the performance, as a springboard to their own Elizabethan play.

On the final day of Week 7 the Elizabethan group prepared a banquet and presented their "entertainment" of songs, dances and plays. After eating the banquet, pieces of roast beef, pork, and chicken were served, followed by a performance of a play. The students knew what it felt like to be an Elizabethan!

Unlike many Australian schools, St. Paul's interest in sport is very low key. Fitness is stressed through physical education lessons; sports skills are developed in clinics run in activities periods; and sport with other schools is by invitation rather than in weekly competition.

In the midst of the many activities and situations developing initiative, responsibility, and decision-making, academic standards however are not neglected. Students sit for an external state examination at Grade XII known as Higher School Certificate and are expected to do well. Students who are not performing well in basic subjects are channeled into intensive work on English or mathematics in the activity time so that they can improve their level.

Correction

In the review of "Spokisong," appearing on page 27 of last week's issue, a picture of a truck cyclist was incorrectly identified as Stewart Parker. The cyclist is played by Robert Bridges; Mr. Parker is the author of the play.

French/German

Israël : un « fardeau » pour les Etats-Unis?

par Joseph C. Harsch

Les candidats du parti démocratique, Jimmy Carter et Walter Mondale, furent prompts à rechercher un avantage politique dans les remarques faites au sujet d'Israël par le général George S. Brown, président des chefs d'état-major interarmées des U.S.A. Cette promptitude est en elle-même symptomatique de l'actuelle campagne politique américaine. La règle semble être : tirez d'abord et réfléchissez après.

En entendant parler des remarques de Brown, Jimmy Carter déclara que le président Ford devrait réprimander le général. Le sénateur Mondale dit : « De telles personnes ne devraient pas être commissaires aux égouts ».

Dans la mesure où je puis m'en rendre compte, le sénateur Barry Goldwater de l'Arizona est la seule personnalité politique importante qui soutienne fermement le général Brown sur le point même où celui-ci a été le plus critiqué, Israël. Le général Brown n'a pas été officiellement réprimandé, mais il a été obligé d'affronter les reporters et les caméras dans sa grande tenue de quatre étoiles et « d'expliquer » en détail ce que le président appela « un choix de termes malheureux » et que le secrétaire à la Défense, Donald Rumsfeld, qualifia de « phrasologie manquant d'élégance ».

Mais tout d'abord revenons en arrière

et revoyons ce que le général Brown a vraiment fait.

Il y a environ six mois il accorda une interview à Ranan R. Lurie, collaborateur et caricaturiste de *Newsweek International*. Ladite interview demeura inutilisée jusqu'à présent. Elle fut imprimée la semaine dernière — au beau milieu de la campagne politique américaine. Le bruit que fit cette interview fit le tour de Washington.

Dans l'interview le général Brown fit des commentaires sur trois sujets qui ont provoqué du mécontentement dans trois endroits différents. Il trouva que le schah avait des « visions d'un empire persan ». Il déclara que la Grande-Bretagne et son armée d'aujourd'hui forment un spectacle « pitoyable ». Et il dit qu'Israël est un « fardeau militaire pour les Etats-Unis ».

Eh bien, quels sont les faits concrets ? Le schah a depuis des années agi comme un homme faisant sincèrement et sérieusement de son mieux pour transformer l'Iran moderne en un successeur digne du grand empire des Mèdes et des Perses qui était florissant aux temps bibliques et qui domina pendant des générations tout ce qui est appelé aujourd'hui le Moyen-Orient. Il en fait une œuvre impressionnante. Dire qu'il a des « visions d'un empire persan » est probablement justifié et probablement vrai.

Les gens du dehors devraient être compatissants dans leurs remarques au sujet des problèmes de la Grande-Bretagne. Ceux-ci sont effroyables dans leur complexité et leur énormité. Ils n'ont pas été résolus. Il est triste et angoissant de voir la fière et puissante Angleterre d'autrefois, une Angleterre qui au cours de sa propre vie domina effectivement les océans et fut la gardienne de la paix du monde, le rempart et le bastion de la liberté, humiliée comme elle l'est aujourd'hui par des problèmes économiques non résolus. Ses forces armées, évaluées en fonction de leur importance et de leur capacité d'avoir une influence sur les événements, ont passé d'une stature mondiale à une stature locale. Elles sont magnifiques, mais leur nombre est pitoyablement réduit comparativement au passé de l'Angleterre. Le général Brown a employé des termes inexacts, mais d'après son point de vue militaire, l'Angleterre est un facteur secondaire dans le monde militaire d'aujourd'hui.

Quant à Israël, il y a six mois, quand le général Brown fit ses remarques, les forces armées américaines étaient encore au-dessus de leur contingent adéquat de chars d'assaut parce qu'une si grande quantité d'entre eux avait été retirée des unités blindées américaines pour réapprovisionner Israël pendant la guerre de 1973. Israël était alors et,

selon l'avis de beaucoup de gens aussi bien au Pentagone qu'au département d'Etat, il est encore un fardeau militaire pour les Etats-Unis.

Dire ce qui précède n'est pas une affirmation péjorative. C'est l'énoncé d'un fait. Israël prend dans l'arsenal américain des armes qui iraient autrement aux unités militaires américaines. Le contribuable américain subventionne actuellement Israël au taux d'environ 2 milliards de dollars par an. On peut discuter franchement à ce sujet pour savoir si c'est un fardeau que l'Amérique doit justement porter, mais c'est un fardeau. Peut-être est-ce dans l'intérêt à long terme de l'Amérique de porter ce fardeau. Les opinions sont divergentes, mais cela demeure un fardeau.

A mon avis le général Brown aurait dû éviter de discuter de choses telles que l'influence des Juifs au Congrès et dans la banque et le journalisme américains. Il n'est pas une autorité en cette matière. Mais il a certainement le droit d'avoir une opinion au sujet de la puissance militaire de l'Angleterre et de demander si Israël est un fardeau militaire pour les Etats-Unis. Il a exprimé cette opinion. Elle a été utilisée immédiatement comme un autre espoir de voir quelques bulletins de vote changer de camp.

Israel: Eine „Bürde“ für Amerika?

Von Joseph C. Harsch

Die Kandidaten der Demokratischen Partei, Jimmy Carter und Walter Mondale, suchten schnell politische Vorteile zu gewinnen aufgrund der Bemerkungen, die General George S. Brown, Vorsitzender der amerikanischen Generalstabschefs, über Israel machte. Diese Beharrlichkeit ist an sich schon ein Symptom des gegenwärtigen amerikanischen Wahlkampfes. Er scheint unter dem Motto zu stehen: Erst schießen, dann denken.

Als Jimmy Carter die Bemerkungen Browns hörte, sagte er, Präsident Ford solle dem General einen Verweis erteilen. Senator Mondale sagte: „Solche Menschen sollten nicht einmal die Kanalisation unter sich haben.“

Sowohl ich feststellen kann, ist Senator Barry Goldwater aus Arizona der einzige bedeutende Politiker, der durch aus für General Brown in dem einen Punkt eintritt, in dem seine Haltung am umstrittensten geworden war, nämlich in bezug auf Israel. General Brown wurde nicht offiziell gerügt, doch er war gezwungen, in voller Uniform mit vier Sternen vor Reportern und Kameras ausführlich die Bemerkungen zu „erklären“, die der Präsident als „eine schlechte Wortwahl“ und der Verteidigungsminister Donald Rumsfeld als „eine ungeschickte, Ausdrucksweise“ bezeichneten.

Lassen Sie uns jedoch zunächst ein-

mal auf das zurückkommen, was General Brown tatsächlich getan hat.

Vor etwa sechs Monaten gewährte er Ranan R. Lurie ein Interview, einem Leitartikel und Karikaturisten für *Newsweek International*. Das besagte Interview wurde bis jetzt nicht veröffentlicht — auf dem Höhepunkt des amerikanischen Wahlkampfes. Sein Wortlaut machte in Washington die Runde.

In dem Interview äußerte sich General Brown zu drei Themen, wodurch er drei verschiedene Stellen verärgerte. Er meinte, daß dem Schah des Iran ein „persisches Reich vorschwebte“. Er sagte, daß Großbritannien und seine jetzigen militärischen Streitkräfte ein „klägliches“ Bild böten, und ferner, daß Israel eine „militärische Bürde für die Vereinigten Staaten“ sei.

Was sind nun die Tatsachen? Der Schah des Iran hat sich seit Jahren wie jemand verhalten, der ernsthaft sein bestes tut, um den modernen Iran zu einem würdigen Nachfolger des großen Reiches der Meder und Perser zu machen, das in biblischen Zeiten blühte und Generationen hindurch das gesamte Gebiet beherrschte, das wir heute als den Nahen Osten bezeichnen. Und was er in dieser Hinsicht unternimmt, ist eindrucksvoll. Zu sagen, ihm „schwebte ein persisches Reich vor“, ist

wahrscheinlich berechtigt und wahr.

Außenstehende sollten in ihren Bemerkungen über Großbritanniens Probleme Nachsicht walten lassen. Die Probleme sind so komplex und umfangreich, daß es erschreckend ist. Bis jetzt sind sie noch nicht gelöst. Es ist traurig und beunruhigend, das einst stolze und mächtige Großbritannien, ein Großbritanniens, das wie ich mich noch erinnere, die Meere beherrschte, in der ganzen Welt über den Frieden wachte und Bollwerk und Bastion der Freiheit war, gedemütigt zu sehen, wie es dies heute durch seine ungelösten wirtschaftlichen Probleme ist. Seine Streitkräfte sind in ihrer Größe und in der Fähigkeit, Ereignisse zu beeinflussen, von Welt rang zu Landesrang reduziert. Die Streitkräfte sind hervorragend, doch in ihrer Zahl sind sie bedauerlicherweise im Vergleich zu Großbritanniens Vergangenheit, General Brown wählte die falschen Worte, doch von seinem militärischen Standpunkt aus gesehen, ist Großbritannien zweitrangig in der militärischen Welt von heute.

Und nun zu Israel. Vor sechs Monaten, als General Brown sich darüber äußerte, hatten die amerikanischen Streitkräfte noch nicht ihre normale Zahl von Panzern erhalten, weil so viele aus den amerikanischen Einheiten abgezogen worden waren, um Israel während des Krieges von 1973 damit zu

versorgen. Israel war zu der Zeit — und ist noch immer nach Ansicht vieler im Pentagon und Außenministerium — eine militärische Bürde für die Vereinigten Staaten.

Es ist keine herabsetzende Aussage. Es ist eine der Tatsachen entsprechende Aussage. Israel erhält aus dem amerikanischen Arsenal Waffen, die andernfalls an amerikanische Militäreinheiten geliefert würden. Der amerikanische Steuerzahler unterstützt nun Israel mit beinahe zwei Milliarden Dollar im Jahr. Man kann natürlich darüber streiten, ob dies eine Bürde ist, die Amerika mit Recht tragen sollte, aber es ist eine Bürde. Vielleicht liegt es in Amerikas langfristigen Interesse, diese Bürde zu tragen. Die Meinungen gehen auseinander, aber es bleibt eine Bürde.

Nach meiner Meinung hätte General Brown es vermeiden sollen, über solche Dinge wie den Einfluß der Juden im Kongreß und im amerikanischen Zeitungswesen und Bankwesen zu sprechen. Er ist kein Experte auf diesen Gebieten. Doch er ist sicherlich zu einer Meinung über Großbritanniens militärische Stärke und darüber, ob Israel eine militärische Bürde für die Vereinigten Staaten ist, berechtigt. Er hat seine Meinung dazu geäußert. Und sofort wurde es zu einem weiteren Gegenstand, einige Stimmen zu gewinnen.

Israel: an American 'burden'?

By Joseph C. Harsch

Democratic Party candidates Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale were swift to seek political advantage from remarks made by General George S. Brown, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. That swift action is itself a symptom of the current American political campaign. The rule seems to be: shoot first, and think later.

On hearing about the Brown remarks Jimmy Carter said President Ford should reprimand the General. Senator Mondale said: "People like that shouldn't be sewage commissioners."

So far as I can discover, Sen. Barry Goldwater of Arizona is the only politically prominent person to stand up boldly for General Brown on the one point where he had become most controversial, Israel. General Brown has not been reprimanded officially, but he was forced to stand up before reporters and cameras in his full four-star uniform and "explain at length" remarks which the President called "a poor choice of words" and Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld called "inlegant phrasology."

But first, let's step back and review what General Brown actually did. About six months ago he gave an interview to Ranan R. Lurie, a contributing editor and cartoonist for *Newsweek International*. Said interview lay unused until now. It was printed last week — in the middle of the American political campaign. Word of its text was circulated around Washington.

In the interview General Brown made comments on three subjects which have caused offense in three different places. He thought that the Shah of Iran had "visions of a Persian Empire." He said Great Britain and its military forces of today are a "pitiful sight" and he said that Israel is a "military burden on the United States."

Well, what are the objective facts? The Shah of Iran has for years behaved like a man earnestly and honestly trying his utmost to convert modern Iran into a worthy successor to the great Empire of the Medes and Persians which flourished in biblical times and controlled for generations all of what we today call the Middle East. He is doing an im-

pressive job of it. To say that he has "visions of a Persian Empire" is probably justified on the basis of what he has actually done.

Outsiders should be compassionate in comments about Britain's problems. They are appalling in their complexity and enormity. They have not been solved. It is sad, and distressing, to see once proud and mighty Britain, a Britain which in my own lifetime did rule the oceans and was the peace-keeper of the world and was the bulwark and bastion of freedom, humiliated as it is today by unsolved economic problems. Its armed forces in terms of size and ability to influence events have shrunk from world to local stature. Their quality is superb, but the numbers are pitifully small in terms of Britain's past. General Brown used the "wrong" words, but from his military point of view Britain is a secondary factor in today's military world.

As for Israel. Six months ago, when General Brown made his remarks, American armed forces were still short of their proper quota of tanks because so many had been drawn from American armored units to resupply Israel

during the 1973 war. Israel was then, and is the opinion of many people both in the Pentagon and the State Department, still a military burden on the United States.

It is not a pejorative statement to say the above. It is a statement of fact. Israel takes from the American arsenal weapons which otherwise would go to American military units. The American taxpayer now subsidizes Israel at the rate of nearly \$2 billion a year. There can be a fair argument over whether this is a burden which America should rightly sustain, but it is a burden. Perhaps it is to America's long-term interest to sustain that burden. Opinions differ, but it remains a burden.

In my opinion General Brown should have avoided discussing such things as the influence of Jews in Congress and in American journalism and banking. He is not an authority in these areas. But he certainly is justified in having an opinion about Britain's military weight and whether Israel is a military burden on the United States. He has expressed that opinion. It has immediately been used as another chance to change a few votes.

French/German

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Traduction de l'article religieux paru en anglais sur la page The Home Forum
(Une traduction française est publiée chaque semaine)

Se préparer au progrès

Etre prêt pour le progrès signifie plus que d'avoir simplement la bonne volonté ou l'ardent désir d'accepter une promotion ou de plus grandes responsabilités.

Par exemple, nous pourrions nous demander : Tirons-nous le meilleur parti de nos occasions actuelles ? En sommes-nous suffisamment reconnaissants ? Sinon, nous laissons alors échapper un des moyens les plus efficaces de nous préparer à un avancement. N'est-ce pas là une des leçons que Christ Jésus tenta de rendre claires dans sa parabole des dix talents ? Le serviteur qui reçut un talent et n'en fit aucun usage — en fait, qui enterra l'argent — se laissa voir et fut puni. Le serviteur qui reçut cinq talents et les employa avec sagesse en gagna cinq autres et s'entendit adresser ces paroles de louange par son maître : « C'est bien, bon et fidèle serviteur ; tu as été fidèle en peu de choses, je te confierai beaucoup. »

Jésus était si notoirement conscient de la véritable nature de l'homme en tant que reflet de l'intégrité et de la perfection divines, et de Dieu en tant que source et dispensateur de tout bien, que son progrès était continu et infailliblement productif. Se servant de ses propres talents dont il était divinement doué, il fut capable d'apporter à ceux qui s'adressaient à lui pour être aidés un affranchissement complet de la cécité, de la maladie et même de la mort. La Science Chrétienne enseigne que la capacité de guérir est tout aussi disponible et efficace aujourd'hui qu'au temps de Jésus.

La Science Chrétienne projette une glorieuse lumière sur les paroles et les œuvres de notre Guide et nous permet de les mettre en pratique dans la solution de problèmes tels que la pénurie, la discorde et la maladie. Tandis que nous étudions et suivons ces enseignements, nous trouverons prêts à manifester une plus grande croissance et un plus grand progrès. Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit : « Sommes-nous réellement reconnaissants pour le bien déjà reçu ? Alors nous mettrons à profit les bienfaits que nous avons, et ainsi nous serons qualifiés pour en recevoir davantage. »

Le progrès n'est jamais soumis au hasard ou à l'incertitude quand il est soutenu et gouverné par l'Amour divin, Dieu ; la source de toute loi et de tout progrès. Cette loi exige que nous nous efforcions journellement d'utiliser nos talents et nos capacités non pas dans un but de gain et de gloire égoïstes, mais en obéissance à la volonté de Dieu et pour Sa gloire. Le

doute, l'indifférence, la pénurie et la limitation sont quelques-uns des prétendus ennemis du progrès. Il nous faut savoir et prouver que puisque ces choses-là ne viennent pas de Dieu, la source et le dispensateur de tout ce qui est réel, elles n'ont en fait aucun pouvoir d'obstruer nos efforts vers la croissance et le progrès.

Il arrive parfois que l'on évalue ses perspectives d'avenir par ses capacités et talents humains. Beaucoup d'entre nous se reposent entièrement sur des organisations humaines pour trouver un emploi, pour leurs ressources et pour des occasions pleines de promesses. Mais la Science Chrétienne enseigne que Dieu est en réalité le seul Entendeur et le seul pouvoir. Il est donc le seul véritable employeur et Ses affaires sont les seules vraies affaires de l'homme.

La compréhension, même faible, de ce fait, s'est avérée pour moi un bienfait

d'ordre pratique. J'étais dans le monde des professions libérales pendant de nombreuses années, et pendant ce temps-là je n'ai pas une seule fois ressenti le besoin de demander une augmentation de salaire ou un avancement. La Science Chrétienne me permit de voir que Dieu était l'Entendeur divin, mon véritable employeur, et qu'étant le Principe Infini, la source de tout ordre et de toute justice, Il agit invariablement avec promptitude et avec justice pour récompenser un travail bien accompli. Et c'est ce que Dieu fit, car je puis dire en toute vérité que pas une seule fois durant toutes ces années, je ne me sentis insuffisamment rétribué et je n'ai jamais manqué de travail intéressant ou stimulant.

Par conséquent, le plus souvent notre besoin primordial est de rechercher, non des occasions nouvelles, mais de savoir qui les procure et ensuite de faire tous les

efforts pour nous y préparer. Mrs. Eddy nous assure que « Dieu attend seulement, pour accroître les moyens et la mesure de Sa grâce, que l'homme en soit digne ». La Bible et la Science Chrétienne fournissent des instructions et des directives abondantes à tous ceux qui cherchent à réaliser ce mérite.

Matthieu 26:21: 'Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures', p. 3; 'Miscellaneous Writings', p. 154.

Christian Science: prononcer 'kristian' seulement
La traduction française du livre d'étude de la Science Chrétienne, « Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures » de Mary Baker Eddy, existe avec le texte original en regard. On peut l'acheter dans les Bureaux de Lecture de la Science Chrétienne, ou le commander à : Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Pour tous renseignements sur les autres publications de la Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à : The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

[This religious article appears in English on the Home Forum page]

Übersetzung des auf der Home-Forum-Seite in englisch erscheinenden religiösen Artikels
(Eine deutsche Übersetzung erscheint wöchentlich)

Bereiten Sie sich auf den Fortschritt vor!

Für den Fortschritt bereit zu sein bedeutet mehr als nur die Willigkeit oder das Verlangen, eine Beförderung oder zusätzliche Pflichten anzunehmen.

Wir müssen uns vielleicht z. B. fragen: Nutzen wir unsere gegenwärtigen Möglichkeiten voll aus? Sind wir genügend dankbar für sie? Wenn dies nicht der Fall ist, dann lassen wir einen der wirksamsten Wege außer acht, wie wir uns auf den Fortschritt vorbereiten können. Ist dies nicht eine der Lektionen, die uns Christus Jesus in seinem Gleichnis von den anvertrauten Zentnern klarzumachen suchte? Dem Knecht, der einen Zentner Silber erhalten hatte und das Geld nicht anlegte — ja es sogar vergrub —, wurde es weggenommen. Der Knecht aber, dem fünf Zentner anvertraut worden waren und der das Geld arbeiten ließ, erwarb zusätzliche fünf Zentner, und sein Herr lobte ihn mit den folgenden Worten: „Du, du frommer und getreuer Knecht, du bist über wenigem getreu gewesen, ich will dich über viel setzen.“

Jesus war sich so klar bewußt, daß das Wesen des wahren Menschen die Widerspiegelung der Vollständigkeit und Vollkommenheit Gottes ist und daß Gott der Ursprung und der Geber alles Guten ist, daß er beständig und unfehlbar produktive Fortschritte machte. Dadurch, daß er seine eigenen, ihm von Gott verliehenen

Fähigkeiten gebrauchte, konnte er diejenigen, die zu ihm um Hilfe kamen, vollständig von Blindheit, Krankheit, ja sogar vom Tode befreien. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß die Fähigkeit zu heilen heute genauso verfügbar und wirksam ist wie zu Jesu Zeiten.

Sie erleuchtet die Worte und Werke unseres Wegweisers und befähigt uns, diese zur Lösung solcher Probleme wie Mangel, Disharmonie und Krankheit anzuwenden. Wenn wir uns mit diesen Lehren befassen und sie befolgen, stellen wir fest, daß wir für größeres Wachstum und weiteren Fortschritt vorbereitet werden. Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt: „Sind wir wirklich dankbar für das schon empfangene Gute? Dann werden wir uns die Segnungen, die wir haben, zunutze machen und dadurch befähigt werden, mehr zu empfangen.“

Unser Fortschritt wird niemals vom Zufall bestimmt, noch ist er etwas Ungewisses, wenn er von der göttlichen Liebe, von Gott, dem Ursprung allen Gesetzes und allen Fortschritts, unterstützt und regiert wird. Dieses Gesetz verlangt, daß wir täglich danach streben, unsere Begabungen und Fähigkeiten nicht für eigenmächtigen Gewinn und uns zu Ehren zu nutzen, sondern im Gehorsam gegen Gottes Willen und ihm zu Ehren. Zweifel, Gleich-

gültigkeit, Mangel und Begrenzung sind einige der schmerzhaften Feinde des Fortschritts. Wir müssen daran festhalten und beweisen, daß sie, da sie nicht von Gott, dem Ursprung und Geber alles Wirklichen, kommen, tatsächlich keine Macht haben, uns in unseren Bemühungen, gelöst zu wachsen und Fortschritte zu machen, aufzuhalten.

Die Menschen bemessen manchmal ihre Aussichten auf die Zukunft nach ihren menschlichen Begabungen und Fähigkeiten. Viele suchen auch ausschließlich bei menschlichen Organisationen Arbeit, Versorgung und vielversprechende Möglichkeiten. Die Christliche Wissenschaft jedoch lehrt, daß Gott tatsächlich das einzige Gemüt und die einzige Macht ist, daher ist Er der einzig wirkliche Arbeitgeber, und Seine Tätigkeit ist die einzig wahre Tätigkeit des Menschen.

Selbst ein geringes Verständnis dieser Tatsache hat mir auf praktische Weise geholfen. Ich war eine Reihe von Jahren berufstätig, und während dieser Zeit hielt ich es kein einziges Mal für notwendig, um eine Gehaltserhöhung zu bitten oder mich um eine bessere Stellung zu bewerben. Die Christliche Wissenschaft half mir zu erkennen, daß Gott, das göttliche Gemüt, mein wahrer Arbeitgeber ist und daß Er, da Er unendliches Prinzip, der Ursprung aller Ordnung und Gerechtigkeit ist, stets prompt und gerecht handelt, um gutgelohnte Arbeit zu belohnen. Und Gott hat dies getan: denn ich kann ehrlich sagen, daß ich kein einziges Mal in all diesen Jahren das Gefühl hatte, unterbezahlt zu sein, und niemals mangelte es mir an interessanten Aufgaben.

Unsere hauptsächlichste Aufgabe besteht also häufig darin, zu erkennen, wer die guten Gelegenheiten bereithält, und uns dann zu bemühen, uns auf sie vorzubereiten, anstatt nach ihnen Ausschau zu halten. Mrs. Eddy versichert uns: „Gott wartet mir darauf, daß der Mensch würdig werde, damit Er die Mittel und das Ausmaß Seiner Gnade begreifen kann.“ Die Bibel und die Christliche Wissenschaft geben reichlich Anweisungen und Führung für alle, die danach streben, würdig befunden zu werden.

Matthäus 26:21: 'Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift', S. 3; 'Verstärkte Schriften', S. 154.

Christian Science: sprechen 'kristian' aus
Die deutsche Übersetzung des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, 'Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift' von Mary Baker Eddy, ist mit dem englischen Text auf der gegenüberliegenden Seite erhältlich. Das Buch kann in den Lazarets der Christlichen Wissenschaft bestellt werden, oder von : Frances C. Carlson, Publisher's Agent, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.

Ankünd. über andere christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache erhält auf Anfrage von : The Christian Science Publishing Society, One Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A. 02115.



A California meadow — and a deer all ears.

By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

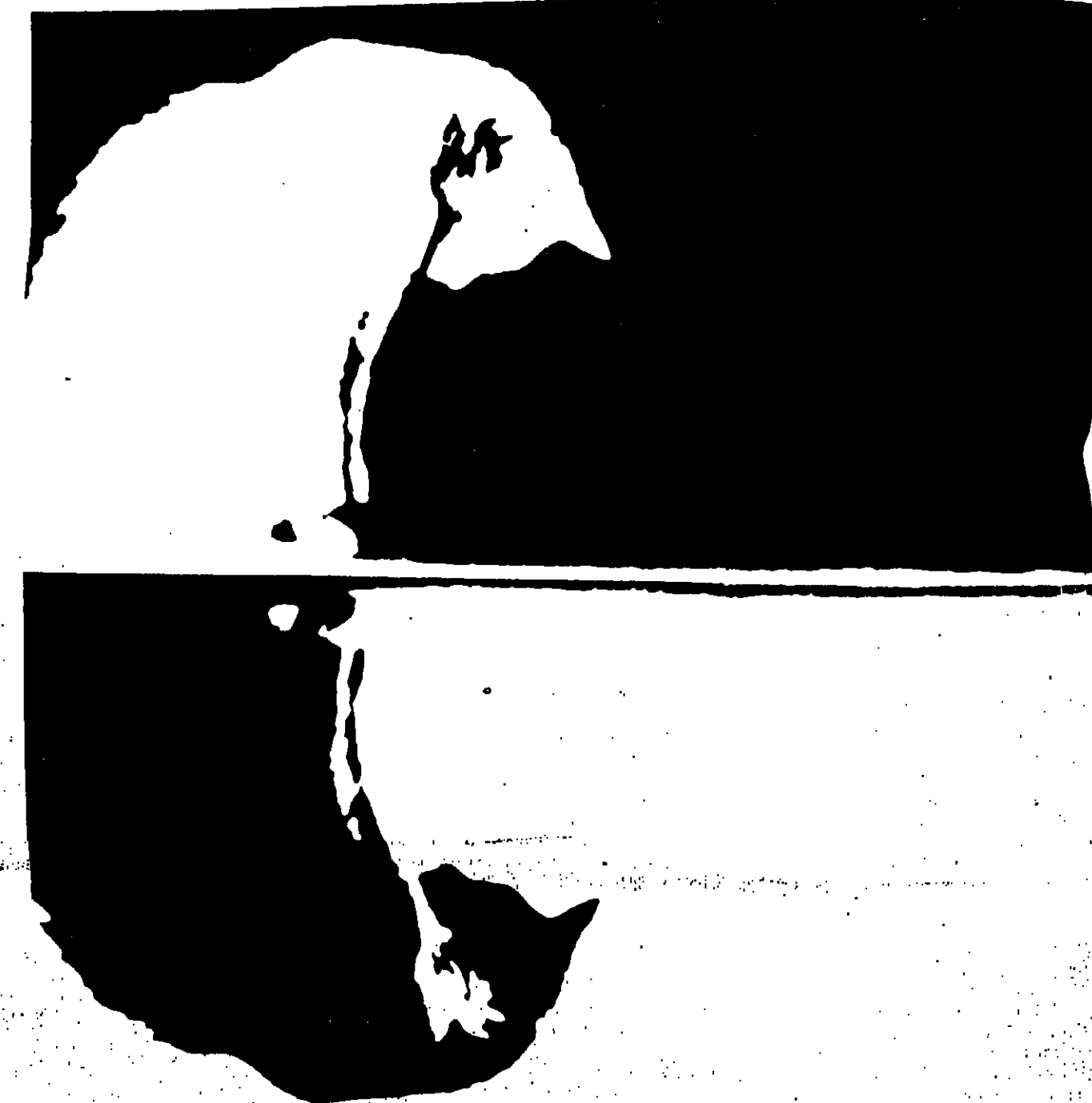
The gifted cat

People say you can't train cats, that cats will do as they please when it pleases them. This is a myth. Why, when I first became the delighted recipient of two of this species, at the ages of six and eight weeks respectively, someone had already trained them to sleep in a proper people bed — not in a silly wicker basket and certainly never on the floor. As a matter of fact, their training in this regard was so complete that, despite my best (and continuous) efforts, I have never been able to untrain them. All of which shows just how much people know about cats.

The answer to the riddle of training a cat lies in a fact so simple it has eluded even the most celebrated of human minds for centuries: every cat has been perfectly well trained by the time you meet it. The real riddle is by what or whom, but that's another story. . . . Simply choose the cat whose particular training and talents match your needs. For example, some of these queerly animals are gifted at back-talk (wonderful for people who live alone). Others make expert alarm clocks (just be sure you inquire what time the cat is set for). And virtually all cats are crack nappers. In this department, some choose to specialize: you have your acclaimed lap-warmers, your precision back-of-the-knee artists and that elite corps of well-oiled neck noodlers (all of whom are excellent for people with lumps, knees and backs). But, to my mind, the most useful of them all is the generalist, the — shall we say — cat with an overview. The blanket cat.

The way to find out if you have a Blanket Cat is to jump into bed. On a fresh, rain-cooled evening, any well-trained cat will immediately follow suit, fang the bedspread for old time's sake, then settle down to the more serious business of nestling. But if you can detect a feeling of being gradually, ah, covered . . . as if some disembodied fluff had merely touched down on you in one spot and had then begun to take shape and spread and sometime during the night had attained the weight and dimensions of a concert grand piano . . . this is when you know you have a Blanket Cat.

If you find yourself with such a cat, by all means call up the power company and tell them to cancel. Understandably, they may protest, but if you go at it hammer and nails, or is it tooth and claw? you will eventually succeed. You'll never miss the service. A properly educated Blanket Cat makes a noise when its motor is running that is pleasantly reminiscent of something electric. In fact, the more noise a Blanket Cat has been trained to make, the more warmth it generates. This activity can be measured in purr-watts. One pat on the head yields roughly one



Courtesy of The Clarence Kennedy Gallery, Cambridge, Massachusetts

'Reflections': Photograph by Thomas H. Pazenny

minute of purr-watt output. And if you have two Blanket Cats, the trick is to interface the generators, patting one cat first, waiting a few seconds, patting the other, listening to the comfortably sync'd jumble of motor sounds, trying to remember which pussycat you patted last, rumble, rumble, as you . . . drift . . . off . . . ah, but it's too early.

All of this should put the lie to that ancient saw concerning cats and the training thereof (a spurious concoction, incidentally, of early dog people). Oh, occasionally there's a slip-up

and your Blanket or other type cat comes brilliantly trained in its particular field, yet wholly unschooled in a sense of right and wrong. This is easily remedied. One of mine, for example, knows that when she uses the window screen as a nail file, she can count on an explosive "No! Wrong!" but that if she immediately runs to me wearing a penitent expression, she will receive a soothing, "That's much better" and a pat on the head. You cannot doubt for a moment that this is not only a trained cat but a cat, with a

conscience. The fact that I have no window screens left is entirely irrelevant.

Someday, I'll answer one of those romantic ads for a windwashed, high-on-a-hill, seacoast cottage. I'll call up and hear it described in tender detail and then I'll draw a deep breath and let it out with: I guess I should tell you I have two cats . . . what say? of course they're well trained! Aren't all cats?

J. Brewster Johnson

Full moon

Last night the cat would not come in the house; time after time he panged on the screen and ran into the ferns. It was almost midnight before I understood: opened the door and accepted his invitation to view the night in its cool bright splendor.

Jessie T. Elliott

The poem I write

The poem I write to you grows through the living like a Blarney cat who must melt out the secrets in every room before he will even begin to write what he knows for him and when he comes only when the words come.

James Merrill

Southern journey

Now the train rattles south with a long forlorn minor cry. Its roar rocks the earth. I stare into the night sky below my pullman berth. My face, pale crescent, floats on the antlight-black pane. If I close my eyes, I'm traveling backward again. Bridges — a burning iron network, sudden flickers, trees. Only bright lights.

W. Walker Diller

Came a shadow

Surprises are always happening around here and if there is one thing I should expect, it is a surprise. But I never think about one until it happens.

I was having a telephone conversation with Betty who lives on the big thoroughbred ranch adjoining my land. I've forgotten what we were talking about, probably about some of my wandering cows. We were just about to hang up when Betty said, "Oh, by the way, I don't suppose you know of anyone who could use a lovely young dog? This one strayed in here absolutely thirsty and hungry, and he is so sweet I can't bear to send him to a shelter. You never know what kind of home one might get, if any. Probably he's not all pure-bred, but he looks like a good Labrador. We can't possibly keep him, we have too many dogs already and so do you. He loves people. Last night we shut him in a box stall in the barn with lots to eat and drink and he cried all night. He's a real lonesome dog."

I pondered. Friday is showing signs of what might be called advanced maturity, Robert is slowing down. Annie, the small mixed terrier, goes at top speed and needs a younger dog to romp with. Long ago I made it my policy not to accept any dog or cat that already had a home and enough to eat. I take only needy ones. Friday, Annie, and Robert were desperate for board and room and so were my cats.

"Sounds like just the dog for me," I said and Betty answered that she and Jim would drive him right over before I could change my mind.

I called my dogs inside so that they wouldn't be on hand to frighten the new one when he arrived. I went out into the fenced front garden to wait, and I didn't wait long. Jim seemed to be driving faster than usual. He led my new dog to me, and it was a beautiful young dog with shining white teeth. "He can't be more than six or seven months old," Jim said, and drove away. Immediately the dog lamented. Jim and Betty were the only kind people he'd met lately. I tried to comfort him at the same time I admired his ap-

pearance. He was all black except for a touch of white on chin and chest. His eyes were very dark and right now very anxious.

In the house the other dogs were roaring. I rushed in and let them all out the back door, then I tried to coax the new one inside. Finally I had to pick him up and carry him and he was a load, even if he was thin. I sat down and he sat at my feet while I talked to him and petted him. This he enjoyed so much that he scrambled up into my lap, although he didn't fit. The rear half of him hung overboard, but I hugged what I had of him and kept on explaining how things are around here. When he was calm enough I let in the other dogs one by one. First Friday, who is king, and Friday wagged his tail politely. Next Robert who snarled only slightly, but Robert's snarling never means anything serious. Then little Annie who bit him, but not very hard.

Of the cats only the Siamese Mandy showed any displeasure. She enlarged her tail and growled. I knew that soon everyone would become friends, even little Mandy-cat. But I didn't know what a friend I had acquired. My dog didn't want to move an inch away from me. First I called him Jim in honor of my neighbor who found him for me. But one night the dog and I were walking a moonlit trail at a time when the moon was at our backs. Before us, printed black and clear in the dust, walked our perfect shadow, side by side. This dog became Shadow at once, and he is my shadow.

When I say his name he talks. He says "Woo, woo, woo," and makes cheerful mumbling sounds besides. With much conversation on his part he wakes me at daylight every morning, climbing on my bed in an attempt to comb my hair and wash my face.

He keeps the older dogs exercised with his playfulness and wears Annie out so that she is content to quiet down and go to sleep. Odd how things happen. How did we ever manage without Shadow?

Judy Van der Veer

The Monitor's religious article

Prepare for progress

Being ready for progress means more than a mere willingness or eagerness to accept promotion or increased responsibilities.

For example, we may need to ask ourselves: Are we making the most of our present opportunities? Are we sufficiently grateful for them? If not, then we are overlooking one of the most effective ways of preparing ourselves for advancement. Isn't this one of the lessons Christ Jesus sought to make clear in his parable of the ten talents? The servant who received one talent and made no use of it — in fact, buried the money — had it taken away from him. The servant who received five talents and used them wisely gained five additional talents and heard these words of praise from his master: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things."

Jesus was so clearly aware of the true man's nature as the reflection of God's wholeness and perfection, and of God as the source and giver of all good, that his progress was continuous and unfailingly productive. Using his own divinely bestowed talents, he was able to bring complete freedom from blindness, sickness, even death to those who came to him for help. Christian Science teaches that the ability to heal is as available and effective today as it was in Jesus' time.

Christian Science throws an illuminating light on the Way-shower's words and works and enables us to apply them in solving such problems as want, discord, and disease. As we study and follow these teachings, we will find ourselves being made ready for more growth and progress. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes: "Are we really grateful for the good already received? Then we shall avail ourselves of the blessings we have, and thus be fitted to receive more."

Progress is never haphazard or uncertain when it is supported and governed by divine Love, God, the source of all law and progress. This law requires that we strive daily to use our talents and abilities not for selfish gain and glory, but in obedience to God's will and to His glory. Doubt, indifference, lack, and limitation are some of the would-be enemies of progress. We need to know and to prove that since such things do not come from God, the source and supplier of all that is real, they have no actual power to hinder our efforts to grow and progress.

People sometimes rate their prospects for the future by their human talents and abilities. Many individuals also look entirely to human organizations for employment, supply, and promising opportunities. But Christian Science teaches that God is actually the only Mind and power, hence He is the only real employer and His business the only true business of man.

When I was a young man, I was in the professional world for a number of years, and during that period I never once felt the need to ask for an increase in pay or for advancement. Christian Science enabled me to see that God was divine Mind, my true em-

ployer, and that life, being infinite Principle, the source of all order and justice, invariably acts promptly and fairly to reward work well done. And God did, for I can truly say that not once during all those years did I feel underpaid, and never did I lack interesting and challenging assignments.

So, more often than not our chief need is to look not for fresh opportunities but to know who is providing them, then make every effort to prepare ourselves for them, Mrs. Eddy assures us that "God only waits for man's worthiness to enhance the means and measure of His grace."† The Bible and Christian Science provide ample instructions and guidance for all seeking to achieve that worthiness.

*Matthew 25:21; **Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 3; †Miscellaneous Writings, p. 154.

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Some fireflies

The grass got South, but their shadows stay here, locked deep in the pond.

Every night has at one time dreamed of wings.

John Guno



Dog, 1925: Drawing by Alexander Calder

OPINION AND...

Charles W. Yost

Peking's drift to pragmatism

Washington
The Orient remains as mysterious to us as the Occident must seem to Orientals. The swiftly changing scene in China has confused even the most perceptive China specialists in the West. Perhaps it has equally confused most Chinese.

Early in January the second of China's two great men, Chou En-lai, died. Within weeks the man he had picked to be his successor and to hold China on a pragmatic course, Teng Hsiao-ping, had been purged and consigned again to outer darkness as a "capitalist roadster."

In early September the great sage of modern China, Mao Tse-tung, died. Within weeks of his death his wife and three of his closest collaborators in the Cultural Revolution have been purged and apparently accused of attempting a coup against the Prime Minister Hua Kuo-feng.

No one is surprised that there is a power struggle in China. That has been going on for at least 15 years and seemed certain to be aggravated after the passing of Chou and Mao. What has surprised almost everyone is that events have moved so swiftly and, at least thus far, so smoothly. A succession struggle between so-called "moderates" and "radicals" was expected to go on for months if not for

years. Now the coup de grace appears to have been administered to the radicals within a matter of weeks.

What does it mean? What does it signify for China's internal evolution, for its relations with the Soviet Union and the United States?

Ever since the failure of Mao's "Great Leap Forward" in the late 1950s — his attempt to achieve a quantum jump in development through popular enthusiasm rather than modern technology — the pragmatists and divisionaries have been at loggerheads. Presumably the former have for many years been stronger in the party, the government bureaucracy and the military leadership and, had Mao died 15 years ago, would long since have prevailed.

Mao, however, was willing neither to permit himself to be deified and shelved while still alive nor to tolerate the triumph of a privileged "new class" such as that which he believed had betrayed socialism in the Soviet Union. He therefore mobilized the masses in the Cultural Revolution to reverse this process, to disrupt and transform the new class of bureaucrats. His wife and the Shanghai "radicals" were his chief instruments in this temporarily successful crusade.

The dramatic upheavals and reversals of the 1960s were repeated on a smaller scale in the

1970s. Chou, presumably with Mao's blessing but to the dismay of the radicals, first steered China back to a more pragmatic course and recalled many of the purged bureaucrats. As soon as he was gone, however, the radicals, no doubt realizing Mao's departure was also imminent, moved at once to launch a successful mini-cultural revolution against Teng.

In so doing they probably overreached themselves, aroused the ire of party and military cadres who hold the real levers of power, and paved the way for their own destruction as soon as the protecting arm of Mao was gone. What happens next?

It seems unlikely that there will be sensational changes in the management of the economy and the society. That is not the style of the pragmatists. The heritage of Mao will be preserved but there will be more emphasis on hard work, on increased production and technological modernization, rather than on divisive political campaigns. Both the new Chairman, Hua, and the probable No. 2, Li Hsien-ni, who has for some years been in charge of economic affairs, will want most of all to make this system work.

At first glance this drift to pragmatism would seem to augur well for relations with the West, particularly for greater trade with the

West. This may be the case up to a point, but the cardinal tone of both moderates and radicals is self-reliance. They will never let trade involve dependence to any important degree.

Moreover, while any general reconciliation with the Soviet Union seems extremely unlikely, there seems more prospect for some relaxation of tensions under the moderates than under the radicals. Military leaders have wanted to cool the confrontation and reduce the mobilization of forces along the formidable Sino-Soviet frontier.

There will therefore be no less need, with the moderates than with the radicals, for the United States to proceed more rapidly to the "normalization" of relations with China provided in the Shanghai communique almost four years ago.

This means finally coming to grips with the central problem in our relationship, the establishment of full diplomatic relations with Washington and Peking, and the cutting of Taiwan from its present anachronistic "China" status to that of de facto political autonomy within a Chinese framework, perhaps publicly disavowed but tacitly tolerated by Peking.

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Scientist: Merlin or sorcerer's apprentice?

Melvin Maddocks

What a sweeping faith Americans have professed toward the sciences in the 20th century! — and what profound doubt!

At one extreme, scientific research has been judged to be the master-key (if not the "Open, sesame") to all the problems of human existence. The scientist-as-superman has been regarded with a tribal awe once reserved for wizard-priests and magicians. The estimate has been repeated (and repeated) that, thanks to scientists, the human race has "learned" more in the past 50 years than it learned in the previous 50 centuries. Devotees may even assume that the ever-expanding scientific disciplines make irrelevant and obsolete all other disciplines. If not actually identified with truth, the sciences, it has been argued, now provide the only standard for truth.

This optimistic, exalted-and-exulting view of the sciences may be summed up in Sir William Osler's near-evaluative utterance: "The future belongs to science."

At the other pole there agitates an increasingly nasty skepticism about salvation-through-the-sciences. The feeling is that, at the practical level, the sciences may create almost as many problems as they solve. New sub-sciences like "environmentalism" have to be invented to clean up after the Pyrrhic victories of technology. Words like "side-effects" and "fall-out" leave a sourly ironic aftertaste.

And at the theoretical level, all the brilliant "break-throughs," all the revolutionary new "answers" that

sound so marvelous at the moment never quite add up to a thousand fresh lights keep clicking on, yet the quintessential darkness remains.

Against Osler's prophetic optimism, the great British historian of science Sir William Cecil Dampier speaks for this doctrine of built-in limits. Science, Dampier wrote, "is but an abstraction, and . . . with all its great and ever-growing power, it can never represent the whole of existence."

It would be a simplification to claim that the historical setbacks of the 1960s and 1970s have turned Americans into Dampierites. But the mood has probably sobered in that direction. We feel an unaccustomed Pauline dismay about our questionable mastery. And in this respect, it may be worth noting in the bicentennial year, we are the children of John Adams.

Adams was a Dampierite long before Dampier's time, just as Thomas Jefferson and Benjamin Franklin — above all, Franklin — were Oslerites. Confident, pragmatic, determined to make Nature work, Franklin so exactly suited the Age of Technology to follow that he has regularly been taken as the prototypical American scientist.

An absorbing essay published by the American Philosophical Society (Volume 120, Number 3) suggests how

Adams represented (from the beginning an alternate American outlook on the sciences. Edward Handler, chairman of the Division of Liberal Arts at Babson College, does not propose that Adams was the scientist Franklin or Jefferson was. He flew no spectacular kites like Franklin, he invented no ingenious dumbwaiters like Jefferson. Still, Handler observes, he was not an insignificant amateur. He speculated intelligently on the origins and course of the Gulf Stream. A farmer's son, he conducted experiments with seaweed as a soil nutrient.

But what set Adams apart in his own time, what makes him our cautionary prophet today, may be a matter of temperament. He was, in Handler's nice phrase, a man "highly resistant to all forms of enthusiasm." While even his wife Abigail was voicing the standard hope ("we shall be daily making new discoveries"), Adams (again in Handler's words) "sounded a note of doubt, rarely heard in his century."

The world, he feared, was not man's pearl-yielding oyster, to be popped open and profited from, but the ultimate mystery. In words that might come from the typewriter of Loren Eiseley today, Adams declared: "Nature itself is all arcanum."

How curious that this ultra-rational Yankee was the one to glimpse the heart of darkness! Perhaps alone among his contemporaries, Adams foresaw the nightmarish ambiguities of physical power. And that makes him our contemporary.

Roscoe Drummond

Campaign oratory

Washington
Both President Ford and Governor Carter are suffering from their own "campaign oratory." They are not so much hurting each other as they are hurting themselves.

Events are serving to rebut the Democratic nominee when he talks about the little respect which nations around the world accord the United States.

The Republican nominee seems to be digging himself a deeper pit every time he tries to explain away his incredible remarks on Eastern Europe.

Is Carter trying to elect Ford or is Ford trying to elect Carter?

The trouble with "campaign oratory" that the phrase Wendell Willkie coined to extenuate a bad gaffe back in 1940 — is that it deals in extremes. For example, Mr. Carter said recently: "The United States is not respected any more." Yet at the very time he said it events in crucial areas of the world showed respect for the U.S. to be high and the influence of its principal adversary, the Soviet Union, declining. Evidence:

At the United Nations the spokesman for the Soviet Union said that the United States was "dominating the world." The spokesman for the new leadership in Peking wants to strengthen, not weaken, its relations with Washington.

Without trust in its motives the U.S. could not be doing what it is doing to avert a race war in southern Africa.

Without respect for the United States, Secretary Kissinger could not have accomplished as much as he has in turning Arab-Israeli war into an Arab-Israeli truce.

Trust in Soviet diplomacy is in short supply. This is currently evident in the southern African negotiations and it is evident in many parts of the Arab world where the Washington Post recently reported: "Soviet Foreign Minister Shevardnadze said that the United States is not respected any more." Yet at the very time he said it events in crucial areas of the world showed respect for the U.S. to be high and the influence of its principal adversary, the Soviet Union, declining. Evidence:

In erasing his own unsupportable campaign oratory, his words were unsupportable. The historical fact is that there is pervasive Soviet control throughout Eastern Europe and has been ever since Moscow used the Red Army during the closing stages of World War II to impose Communist regimes subservient to the Soviets — this in violation of their pledge at Yalta to assure free elections in all these nations.

When Poland became restless under the Soviet yoke, Moscow mobilized its troops to gain its way. When the Hungarian freedom-fighters threatened Soviet control, Soviet tanks invaded and put down the revolt. When Czechoslovakia sought to modify its Communist regime, the Red Army rumbled into Prague — and there was no change.

If I were to summon witnesses to these historical events, I would call upon every postwar President from Truman and Eisenhower to Kennedy and Nixon and every Secretary of State from Byrnes and Acheson to Dulles and

agreement) and Acheson to Dulles, and so on.

Mr. Ford announced that "the United States does not concede that the Eastern European countries are under the domination of the Soviet Union."

The Soviet Union doesn't either. Mr. Ford assures American voters of Eastern European background that his administration will firmly support "the aspirations for independence" of the nations of Eastern Europe. What aspirations? If these countries possess their independence, their aspirations are already realized.

The President, in explaining these misstatements, says he regrets the "misunderstanding." There has been no misunderstanding. Most people quickly understood that Mr. Ford had the whole postwar history of Eastern Europe turned upside down.

Finally, in the end, President Ford has admitted that he was wrong. Perhaps now Governor Carter will bring himself to admit that he was wrong.

COMMENTARY

Prospects for post-Mao China

Abroad

By Donald W. Klein

"Liberation" is the most famous word in China. It stands for the Communist victory over Chiang Kai-shek, as every Chinese youngster knows. But to the new party Chairman and Premier, Hua Kuo-feng, it may take on a new meaning — the "liberation" from the strait-jacket imposed by Chiang Ching (Mme. Mao Tse-tung). Recently ousted from power, Chiang Ching and her stridently ideological colleagues were noted for a deep suspicion of virtually all foreigners and foreign entanglements.

President Ford could sympathize with this situation. He had his own Chiang Ching problem in the form of Ronald Reagan. The only difference is the political direction — Reagan badgered Ford from the right whereas Hua was badgered from the left.

Hua and his moderate colleagues should now have more flexibility in conducting foreign affairs. But maneuverability at home and options abroad are not the same thing. The key foreign affairs issues persist: relations with Moscow and Washington.

The deep scars of the Sino-Soviet split remain. Peking's endlessly announced intention to "liberate" Taiwan seems implacable. Yet China has lived with this for 27 years, and may well be willing to shelve the issue in favor of the higher priority of urging the U.S. to maintain its military posture vis-à-vis Moscow. In recent years Peking has actively encouraged a strong American presence in the Western Pacific. This vital point was recently reiterated in so many words to former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, who is perceived and applauded in Peking for being an anti-Soviet "hawk." Similarly, the Chinese have told the Japanese political left to "lay off" the U.S., and much the same message has been delivered to politically right-wing President Marcos of the Philippines.

In sum, the U.S. and its allies are not likely losers because of the new, seemingly more moderate Chinese leadership. There may even be modest gains. The Soviets, too, may gain a slight amount, if only in the form of less intensive pressures on their eastern flank.

The same situation pertains to food. Fortunately for Hua and his colleagues, the Chinese food situation is rather good. Yet the staggering population forces any leadership to focus on the possibility of a few bad harvests. Should that misfortune arise, only three nations can export significant foodstuffs — the U.S. and its

close allies, Canada and Australia.

The most loathsome domestic prospect for Chinese leaders would be a resurgence of localized warlordism, a euphemism for civil war that haunted China for decades. On the international front, the most odious prospect is a dependence on foreigners which, in Chinese eyes, is merely the first step toward foreign intervention in domestic affairs.

Within this framework, then, temptations to tilt toward Moscow are counterbalanced by the vastly greater flexibility of continuing a tilt toward not just the U.S., but also toward Japan, West Germany, France, Britain, Canada, Australia, and perhaps other nations closely linked to the U.S.



A final issue remains — Taiwan. On the surface, Peking's endlessly announced intention to "liberate" Taiwan seems implacable. Yet China has lived with this for 27 years, and may well be willing to shelve the issue in favor of the higher priority of urging the U.S. to maintain its military posture vis-à-vis Moscow. In recent years Peking has actively encouraged a strong American presence in the Western Pacific. This vital point was recently reiterated in so many words to former Defense Secretary James Schlesinger, who is perceived and applauded in Peking for being an anti-Soviet "hawk." Similarly, the Chinese have told the Japanese political left to "lay off" the U.S., and much the same message has been delivered to politically right-wing President Marcos of the Philippines.

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Mr. Klein is a research fellow at Harvard's East Asian Research Center and associate professor of political science at Tufts University.

At home

By Merle Goldman

Whether the charges against Mao Tse-tung's wife Chiang Ching are true or not, it was almost inevitable that, with the passing of Mao, there would be a struggle for the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. This struggle marks the climax of an ideological and power conflict that has been fomenting in China since the conclusion of the Cultural Revolution.

The contending forces have been the political-economic bureaucracy, to which Hua Kuo-feng belongs, and the radical ideologues, led by Chiang Ching, who controlled the media, the arts, and education. The political-economic officials have been called the moderates, but a more appropriate label would be pragmatists.

Whereas the radicals advocate ideological struggle and revolutionary fervor, the political-economic officials stress unity, orderly administration, and economic development. They are not interested in the Western values of pluralism or civil rights. Like the present leadership in the Soviet Union, their main concern is to increase their nation's economic wealth by pragmatic, rather than ideological, means.

The antagonism between these two groups is not just functional; it is also ideological and personal. The pragmatists seek to accelerate China's modernization by buying foreign technology; the radicals charged that this was selling out to the imperialists and would weaken China's efforts to rely on itself.

Similarly, the pragmatists seek to abolish the revolutionary educational practices of open classrooms and work-study curricula introduced in the universities in the Cultural Revolution. They fear that an educational system based on political rather than academic criteria will limit China's ability to modernize. In opposition, the radicals asserted that if the universities return to more conventional educational practices, they will again become elitist institutions that subvert the revolution.

Intertwined with these policy differences are bitter personal animosities and rivalries. Many members of the pragmatic faction were denounced and humiliated by the radicals in the Cultural Revolution. When they were rehabilitated in the early 1970s, a struggle ensued between them and the radicals for control of the party machinery.

Also involved in this factional struggle is a generational split. The pragmatists tend to be the older generation who brought the party to

power in 1949; the radicals tend to be younger people who became prominent in the Cultural Revolution.

Yet, despite the radicals' appeal to university students and youth, it is likely the pragmatists' campaign against the radical leaders is popular with large segments of the population. The radicals not only terrorized party administrators in the Cultural Revolution, they also attacked the intellectuals and skilled personnel. Since 1976, they have called for reductions in material incentives for workers. Large-scale strikes broke out in Hangchow in reaction to the radicals' demands.

The question is whether the removal of the radicals can be accomplished without the disruption and near anarchy that occurred when the radicals attempted to remove the pragmatists in the Cultural Revolution.

To rid themselves of the radicals, the pragmatists must have the support of the army. Since the radicals had also attacked the army in the Cultural Revolution, it is likely the army leadership is as anxious as the pragmatists to suppress the radicals. The army has usually sided with the more pragmatic faction. Nevertheless, the army has not always acted in concert.

With the support of the army, it should be relatively easy to keep control over the radical students in the universities, but the students could prove as disruptive as the Red Guards in the Cultural Revolution.

Even if no complications arise, this does not mean that the transition to a new leadership will be smooth. None of China's present leaders have the historical or charismatic role that Mao had in inspiring and uniting the population. The sudden shifts of the past few years, as the factions fought over succession, dramatize China's political instability. Its political institutions are not stable enough to handle effectively a shift in power. The radicals may be eliminated without serious repercussions, but there is no guarantee that the group which joined together to oust them will agree on policies once their ouster is completed.

New dissensions, new factions, and new ideological struggles may again arise to undermine China's drive toward modernization.

Merle Goldman is professor of Chinese history at Boston University.

American voters want someone else

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.

Washington
Several newsmen were discussing the campaign while aboard the President's whistle-stop train in downstate Illinois. Their conclusion: (a) It wasn't a question as to which candidate would win; instead, it was a question of which would lose the race and (b) the reports that the voters generally were "turned off" this year were not only true — they were much understated. The negative public reaction to Moser, Ford and Carter.

The voter characteristic that was most evident in this race, these veteran political observers agreed, was the relatively small amount of strong, emotional allegiance for either of the candidates displayed in grass-roots interviews around the country and among partisans who showed up for airport and other Ford and Carter rallies. Beyond this, they said, the tone of letters responding to their stories was surprisingly bland this year. Very few people seemed angry over what they were writing, and fewer letter writers were responding to articles than in past election years.

"It's nice not to be having all those people writing in to say how terribly unfair you are to

their candidate," one newsmen observed. "But it's disappointing, too. You get to know the candidates, and you get to know whether either candidate is the one that voters really want to be president. And you get to wondering whether our democratic processes really are working."

Humorists this year are finding this same void of firm allegiance to the candidates among the voters. Hall Goodman, a writer for Johnny Carson, was quoted in the Washington Post as saying: "They're not too crazy about either candidate. You can say anything you want to about either one without offending people."

This reporter's daily mail has reflected this blandness in voter attitudes. On the day this column is being produced there are no letters taking us to task. One person from Texas wanted who the Roper in the Roper poll is and where he could be reached. Another is absolutely certain what Mr. Ford should be saying about the economy. Another faults the polls, recalling how Truman fooled the poll takers.

Another says Ford should use Ronald Reagan to help him campaign. And that is the way the

election is running pretty much from day to day. If McCarthy's name is on the ballot, they will vote for him.

And how many conservative Republicans have said what a neighbor said the other day when asked how he was going to vote: "I don't like either man. But I'll vote for Ford because I just can't stand Carter." Not exactly a heartfelt endorsement for the President!

In previous years there has been all-out, highly partisan backing for presidential candidates. And the feeling toward "the other candidate" often approached personal dislike, at least during those final days before the election. When people said "I like Ike," they meant it — and they became emotionally bound to Eisenhower. Many people felt the same way about Adlai Stevenson, John Kennedy, Wendell Willkie, Franklin Roosevelt, and on and on.

It is normal for presidential candidates to attract this kind of highly enthusiastic support. It seems clear that this is not a normal presidential election year.

Mr. Sperling is chief of the Washington bureau of The Christian Science Monitor.